THE COLUMBIAN,

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2.50 a year, strictly in advance—$2.34 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed beyond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. D. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1878.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XII, NO. 20
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLII, NO. 47

RATES OF ADVERTISING

SPACE.	1W.	2W.	3W.	6W.	1Y.
One inch	$2.00	$2.50	$2.75	$5.00	$9.00
Two inches	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	15.00
Three inches	4.00	4.50	7.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	20.00
Quarter column	6.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	25.00
Half column	10.00	13.00	15.00	25.00	50.00
One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—I. K. Krickbaum, P. L. Shuman.
Prothonotary, &c.—B. Frank Zarr.
Court Stenographer—S. N. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—Robert E. Little.
Sheriff—John W. Hoffman.
Surveyor—Samuel Neyhart.
Treasurer—Dr. H. W. Welfersholds.
Commissioners—John Herner, S. W. McHenry, Joseph Sands.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Krickbaum.
Auditors—M. V. B. Kline, J. B. Casey, E. B. Brown.
Coroner—Josiah Yeager.
Jury Commissioners—Eli Robbins, Theodore W. Smith.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—R. S. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, Scott, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

President of Town Council—G. A. Herring.
Clerk—Paul E. Wirt.
Chief of Police—Jas. C. Sterner.
President of Gas Company—S. Knorr.
Secretary—C. W. Miller.
Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, H. H. Grotz, Cashier, John Peacock, Teller.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. R. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. O. D. S. Marclay.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. W. Evans.
Minister—Rev. M. L. Sinsser.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. J. W. L. Kyle.
Residence—Central Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev L. Zahner.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

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Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Service—3 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THIS CHURCH OR CHAPEL
Meets in "the little brick church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on Rock street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

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C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street,

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Jan. 11, 1878

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar. 27, '74— Bloomsburg, Pa.

SAMUEL KNORR.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office, Hartman's block, corner Main and Market Streets

N. U. FUNK,
Attorney-at-Law,
Increase of Pensions Obtained, Collections Made.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—In Hartman's Building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. E. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. E. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. —26

HERVEY E. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in A. J. EVAN'S NEW BUILDING,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Member of Commercial Law and Bank Collection Association. Oct. 14, '77-tf

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa.

W. H. ABBOTT. W. H. RHAWN.
ABBOTT & RHAWN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
CATAWISSA, PA.
Pensions obtained. dec 21, '77-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. HOWELL,
DENTIST.
Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
May 26—1y.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH.
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W. Y. KESTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR
over MAIZE'S STORE, Bloomsburg, Pa.
april 19, 1878.

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Danville Mutual	75,000
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March 26, '77—y

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oct. 26, '77-1y.

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June 29, '77-1y

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aug 2, '77-4m

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Jan. 6, 1877-tf

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Purifies the blood, renovates and invigorates the whole System.
ITS MEDICAL PROPERTIES ARE
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MR. H. R. STEVENS,
Dear Sir—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, Vegetine, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise; for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease Catarrh, and had such bad coughings as to think all the time that there is no cure; a medicine as Vegetine, and I also think it one of the best my children for coughs and weak, sinking feelings at the stomach, and likewise everybody to take the Vegetine, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was.
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Insurance & Real Estate Agent,
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Boston, Mass.

CANNOT BE
EXCELLED.
CHARLESTOWN, Mass.
H. R. STEVENS,
Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that for Scrofula or Cankerous Humors or Rheumatic Affections, it cannot be excelled; and, as a blood purifier or spring medicine, it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have no hesitancy in saying I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.
Yours respectfully,
MRS. A. A. DINSMORE,
No. 19 Russel Street.

IT IS A
Valuable Remedy.
SOUTH BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1870.
MR. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—I have taken several bottles of your vegetine, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney complaint, and general debility of the system.
I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from the above complaints.
Yours respectfully,
MRS. MUNROE PARKER,
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VEGETINE
Is prepared by
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The Great New Medicine!

A Health-Giving Power!
PURIFIES THE BLOOD,
INVIGORATES THE LIVER,
PROMOTES DICESTION, and
STRENGTHENS THE NERVES,
Thus effectually curing disease of whatever name or nature. It is worthy of a trial. RELIEF guaranteed.

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Is AGREEABLE to the taste, GRATEFUL to the stomach, and acts efficiently as a CATHARTIC, ALTERATIVE and DIURETIC. Its action is not attended with any unpleasant feeling, neither is languor nor debility experienced, but on the contrary, refreshment and invigoration.
Its immediate effect upon the digestive organs, whether impaired by disease or exhausted from any cause, is to increase their powers of assimilation and nutrition, the appetite being increased daily. To those afected with an engorged condition of the liver, as Biliousness, characterized by a dusky complexion, a coated tongue, a pasty, bad taste in the mouth, a capricious appetite and sluggish action of the bowels, with a sense of fullness in the head and of mental dullness, VIGORENE proves most valuable.
Its effect upon the kidneys is no less happy, as turbid, irritating urine is quickly cleared up by it.
Inflammatory and Chronic RHEUMATISM will soon disappear by a persistent use of VIGORENE.
For the cure of Skin Diseases and Eruptions of all kinds, VIGORENE is most certain.
VIGORENE is composed of the active properties of HERBS, ROOTS, GUMS and BARKS, that Nature alone furnishes, great care being taken by us that they are gathered at the right season of the year, and that they possess their native virtues.
That VIGORENE has the power to PURIFY THE BLOOD, INVIGORATE the LIVER, and STIMULATE the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, is indisputably proven by those who have given it a trial and have been permanently cured.
We do not ask you to try a dozen bottles to experience relief, for we GUARANTEE you will feel better from the first few doses.
VIGORENE is astonishing the world with its cures, and is throwing all other TONICS, ALTERATIVES and INVIGORANTS, into the shade. Put up in large bottles, double strength. Requires small doses, and is pleasant to take.
Price, $1.00 per Bottle.
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I am prepared to make drawings, Plans and Models in Wood, Brass, Iron, or the above materials combined as necessary of
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JAMES FARLEY. ROBERT SILS.

BLANK NOTES, with or without exemptions for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Select Story.

ANTHONY RYLAND'S WIFE.

I live in the southwest district of London, and when I take the train for town Loughborough Junction is the most convenient station. One dull, heavy day in October of last year I booked at Loughborough for Ludgate Hill, and took my seat in a third-class carriage of a southwestern train. It was neither from economy, nor for "the pride that apes humility," that I traveled third class; but my business obliges me to spend most of my time alone, and when I have an opportunity of getting among people, it is good for my business that I should see and hear as many of my fellow-creatures as possible. Hence I prefer the frequently changing crowd of a third-class carriage to the thinly masked solitude of a higher class.

On this occasion the carriage in which I found myself had only shoulder-high compartment partitions, so that one could see from end to end. There were in all seven or eight persons present, and I was in the last compartment but one, with my back to the engine, and in the right-hand corner as I sat.

For a few minutes I engaged myself in observing the five or six people scattered up and down the major portion in front of me, then looking over my shoulder, I found that the compartment nearest to the engine contained only a woman with a young baby in her arms. She was sitting with her back to mine. Owing to the violence of the wrench I had to give my neck in order to see her, my glance was brief; but while it lasted I caught sight of an expression such as I had never before seen on a human face, an expression which so affected my curiosity and wonder that after allowing a little time to elapse, and just as we reached Walworth Road, I shifted myself to the other end of the seat on which I sat, and, throwing my arm carelessly over the shoulder-high partition, looked long at the pair. In the sense that a surprising revelation may fascinate any one, I was fascinated.

Although I could hear no word of hers, even when the train stopped, her lips moved slowly, paused awhile, and then went over again the very same phrases. At length I learned the unspoken words of the passion-weary lips:

'My darling! My baby son! My own! My own!'

Did ever any other heart yearn so overwhelmingly over any other being? Was this a new manner, a higher, more intense form of maternal love? And had all else of that kind which I had seen been only the prelude to this imperial theme of passion?

Those words, beyond all doubt, were the clue to her whole nature. That child, beyond all doubt, was the acme of her present life. She was as unconscious of the presence of any strangers as though she sat alone with her child under a palm tree in the oasis of an ocean of sand.

'Ludgate Hill! Ludgate Hill!'

The train stopped and I got up. She rose with a shudder.

I left the carriage, and in doing so noticed that she had some difficulty in opening the door. I turned the handle for her, and assisted her to alight. She looked up:

'Thank you, sir.'

Deep-set blue-gray eyes with strange red points of fire in them, like sparks of glowing charcoal seen through damp glass.

Her left hand and arm swathed the baby to her bosom. The hand lay visible and bare; on the third finger was a wedding ring.

I confess that all the day I was haunted by the face of this woman. I could not get it out of my mind. When I read, it came between my eyes and the page. In the street I found myself looking for it among the crowd. I kept saying to myself the words indicated by the lips but never breathed by the voice.

I was detained in town until a late hour. In the evening I met a friend, Dr. Robert William Baird, of Brixton. I invited him to supper, and we turned into a restaurant in the Strand.

After supper we lit cigars. I thought I noticed a look of painful preoccupation on his face. 'Has anything unpleasant happened?' I asked; 'you seem out of sorts.'

He shook himself, smiled, and roused up. 'Oh, dear, no! Nothing the matter. I did not know I was looking blue. To tell you the truth, I was thinking of a very unhappy scene that I witnessed to-day. You know Langton the solicitor?'

'No.'

'Michael Seymour Langton, you know?'

'His name, no more.'

'A good fellow. A great friend of mine; you must know him some day. Well, I looked in at his office to-day. He's always glad to see a friend. One of those free-and-easy, good-hearted fellows, who, without making you feel a bit uncomfortable, will tell you to be off the moment he wants you to go, so that you need never be afraid of doing him grievous bodily harm by staying awhile if he'll let you.'

'Well?'

'Exactly. But I can't help telling you about him, he's such a capital fellow. You and he shall dine with me Sunday. Eh?'

'All right as far as I'm concerned; but about the incident or scene?'

'Well,' he resumed after a few solemn puffs at his cigar, 'I wanted. 'Now,' said Langton. A knock sounded at the door, and a man entered. At first I thought Langton had made a false diagnosis of his visitor for anything less scoundrelly than the appearance of the man I never saw. He was of the medium height, well made, handsome with light blue eyes, straight nose, straight mouth, clear complexion, and a most winning and disarming smile. He appeared to be about 38 years of age. His moustache and whiskers were brown, and the well shaven chin was very firm and clean in outline. Upon the whole an exceeding proper man, and one I thought, likely to be very popular among the ladies; in no way like you, my dear Melton.

'Well, he came into the room with a bow and a smile, holding his hat across his waistcoat in a most genteel, humble and conciliatory manner—thus. For a moment he seemed in doubt as to whether he and Langton were to shake hands or not, and to tell you the truth, I thought it both rude and painful for Langton to thrust his hands so emphatically into his trousers' pockets and straddle over the hearth-rug as he did.

"Mr. Langton,' said the stranger in a very soft and winning voice, 'I have come, as you know, on my wife's and my own business. You remember me? I am Autony Ryland.'

"Be assured I remember you,' answered Langton in a most impolite tone, and with a most scandalously unprofessional emphasis on the word "you."

'Langton increased the base of the isosceles triangle his legs made with the hearth-rug, and said, 'You have come for the purpose of meeting your wife, and trying to induce her to make over on you money which otherwise will go to that child. Is not that so?'

I thought Langton's manner simply brutal.

'Sir,' said Ryland, glancing from Langton to me, 'we are not alone.' He did not show the least sign of temper, but smiled as gently as though I were his sweetheart, and he were asking me to withdraw in order that papa and he might talk over business aspect of his successful love-suit.

'I rose to go, but Langton turned sharply upon me and said, 'Neither I nor my client desires secrecy. If it does not answer the purpose of this man that you should be present he can go. I desire, Baird, that you remain.'

'At this moment the door opened and a woman carrying a baby in her arms came in. Indeed, she was one of the plainest women I ever saw. She wore a hideous cold green plaid shawl and an old yellow straw bonnet, trimmed with faded violet ribbons.'

'Eh?'

'Cold green shawl, old yellow straw bonnet with faded blue or violet ribbons. Why did you stop me?'

'And she held the child to her bosom as though it were part of her own body that felt the cold and needed all the heat of her arms and her bosom?'

'All fond mothers hold their babies so. Do you know her?'

'She was in the carriage I came by to-day. Go on.'

'When the woman saw Ryland she shuddered and drew the child closer to her. I was watching every movement and looked most closely. Langton went to her, spoke to her, taking her by the hand he led her to a seat with as much gallantry and deference as though she was the finest woman and the first lady in London. Ryland stood in the middle of the room with one hand on the back of a chair and the other still holding his hat in front of his waistcoat. He bowed and smiled faintly as she crossed the room; beyond that, he did not move. After the first look she never glanced toward him again during the whole interview.

'After a few words by Langton in a low voice to the woman, to which she made no reply, he sat down at his writing table and spoke out.

'Mrs. Ryland, of the money you inherited from your great-uncle from Jamaica four months after your marriage you have already assigned away to this man half, or about £2,500, on the condition that he was to keep away from you forever. This money has been left to your private use in such a manner that he could have no claim whatever on a penny of it, although he is your—husband,—you, against my advice, made over to him the moiety of that fortune. He has been gambling again, and it is all gone——'

'Operating on the Stock Exchange,' put in Ryland in a soft voice, as though more desirous to keep statements accurate than to shield or excuse himself.

'One-half of your fortune has been gambled away, and this—man now wishes to have the opportunity of dissipating——'

'Of operating with—' broke in Ryland.

'Of dissipating more of it. Your decision which has my full concurrence—is that you retain the money for yourself and your child and that if he give any further trouble you seek a divorce on the ground of cruelty.'

'But I shall get back all I have lost if I can command only another thousand. Only a thousand. There will still be some left for her and the boy, and I shall win all back.'

'Not with my approval one penny,' said Langton hotly.

'But I have a right—I am her husband.'

'We won't discuss law with you, Mrs. Ryland declines to give you the money. The law is open to all. You can appeal to it if you please. That is your answer. You can leave now.'

'But I too want to secure something for our son,' said Ryland. His face was now deadly pale, and I saw his fingers tighten and whiten on the brim of his hat until the brim was crushed flat against the side. The pleasant smiles were all gone now, and a deadly sinister fear covered his handsome features. His blue eyes were glassy and cold and his lips fell back from his white teeth like a coward's at bay.

'Out at once!' cried Langton, springing to his feet angrily, and I do believe he would have used violence had not Ryland hastily withdrawn, closing the door very softly after himself.

'There was a long silence. After awhile Langton went across the room and stood over her like a sentinel lion. Then he said in a low, kind voice: 'Did the little fellow feel the cold?'

'I tried not to let him,' she answered, looking up for a moment. 'I am always afraid to leave him behind, my baby son. I am afraid *he*,' looking fearfully at the door, 'might come and steal him away from me. My own! my own!'

'She bent and actually gloated over the little pale sleeper, until a queer kind of dread pain came into my heart.

'There is no fear of him doing that,' said Langton. It is the child's money he wants, and not the boy himself.'

'She rose to go. Langton conducted her to the door as though he was the first gentleman in England, she the finest woman in London, the first lady in the land. 'Good day,' said he. 'Good day,' said she, and she was gone.

'Langton came back and stood looking gloomily into the fire. 'What a scoundrel!' he cried; 'what an arrant scoundrel! what an unapproachable scoundrel!' He drove his heel into the coal and repeated the words.

'Tell me about it,' said I.

'Easily enough,' he answered. 'He was a clerk in a stockbroker's office two years ago, and she earned just enough to live on in some umbrella manufactory. Her people had been comfortable once, but lost all they had at her father's death; and two years ago, as far as she knew, she was the only survivor of the family. She was then 29 years of age, and very plain looking, so that I dare say she had no hopes of ever marrying. She lodged in some place off Stamford street, Blackfriar's Bridge, and her nearest friend was her landlady, to whom she paid 3s. 6d a week for her attic. Two years ago this Ryland came to lodge in the same house. He was 'the gentleman' of the place, and rented two rooms on the first floor; dingy and dismal as the street was, the rooms were large and, owing to the locality cheap. From the very first he began paying attention to this woman and in the end he made downright love to her.

'You may fancy how this poor creature felt flattered by the honorable approaches of the gentleman on the first floor. Well, to cut it short, in a few months they were married; he was too consummate a liar to say he loved her, and he in the full consciousness that she had been left, a year before, about £5,000 by a great uncle who died after coming home from Jamaica, and of whom she had heard little or nothing all her life. The money had been devised to her father and his heirs absolutely, and had been advertised. Then he got scent of it and hunted her down.

'Sharp as he was he counted without the law. He thought that things were still, with regard to married women's property, as they had been long ago, when the husband could say to his wife, 'What's yours is mine; what's mine is my own.' He showed his hand too soon. After a week he grew careless of her. This nearly broke her heart. In a month he told her about the legacy, and steps were taken to realize it. Seeing how the thing was now, the landlady penetrated the whole design. The good woman's husband brought Mrs. Ryland privately to me. To sum up, we proved the will, got the money, and I invested the money in stock. By this time I found that he owed large sums of money; he had been speculating through another, and had got heavily in. He continued his bad treatment of her, and at last, just as her baby was about to be born, we gave £2,500 to take himself off and leave her in peace. All I could do would not induce her to have a legal separation. Her whole soul, her whole nature, now seems centered in that child.

'He might leave her, and did leave her, but the baby came; in the winter of her life, in her worse than widowhood, the baby boy came. She had given money to the husband to go away, but the baby had come instead, and lay in her arms all day and all night, sweet for her kisses, sweet for all her love, the companion of her worse than widowhood, the unconscious confident of all her sorrows, the antidote which, when pressed against her bosom, healed her of her memories—'

'Get me back my child; or kill me—here.'

'I sprang up and turned round. The woman was standing in the door way. Both her arms were stretched out toward Langton. She was rigid as a statue, and at each corner of her mouth appeared foam. Langton turned around.

'Get me back my child; or kill me—here,' she repeated in the same tone as before, a tone that made us shudder.

'Still she stood rigid in the doorway. Langton looked at me and whispered, 'This case is now one far you. Go to her and speak to her.'

'I approached her and took one of the outstretched hands. It was damp and cold. As I led her into the room I slipped my finger on her wrist and looked into her eyes. The pulse was low and weak; I had expected to find it high and strong. The semi-transparent ruby colored flaws in the eyes had dilated and gathered deeper fire; the expression was one of intense subjective occupation. 'A bad case,' I thought to myself; 'the child and the image of the child are gone; this always means insanity. This woman will be numbered as she is now, until either the child is returned to her arms or the image to her mind.'

'How did this happen?' I asked her in as gentle a voice as I could.

'He waited for me outside. He took the child from me—I did not let it go until it cried until I knew he hurt it. Well it cried and I let it go. There were people around, and I asked a policeman to get me back my child. But he said he was my husband, and that the child was his. The policeman asked me was he my husband, and was the child his? and I answered, yes. The policeman shook his head and walked away. Then he got into a cab and drove away—do you understand what I say? He got a cab and drove away with my child in his arms—you find it hard to understand? I don't for I felt him do it. I felt it here in my breast where my child used to lie asleep. I felt the child drawn out of my breast.'

'I dropped her hand, and, having left her, whispered to Langton, 'Is there any means of compelling that scoundrel to give up the child at once?'

He shook his head and muttered maledictions.

'Then,' said I 'you had better send her home in charge of some one.'

'You don't think she'll do violence upon herself?' he whispered.

'No. But some one should be always with her until the crisis arrives.'

'What do you expect to follow the crisis?'

'She will either be cured or grow violent.'

'My dear Baird, I can't leave here just now. Would you see her home, tell her landlady to get some one to look after her, see her own doctor, and ask them to send all bills to me.'

'I had nothing very particular on hand, so I did as requested.

'When I next arrived at Langton's outer office the clerk beckoned to me and said, 'Our client's husband is inside again.'

'Without stopping to knock, I turned the handle and went in. Ryland's back was toward me, and Langton, as formerly, stood on the hearth-rug. This time, however there was no straddle. He stood upright with his feet and his lips close together. He was deadly pale, and I could see at a glance, in a deadly rage. Ryland was speaking as I entered; he bowed with great politeness to me, paused, and then resumed:

'As I was saying, Mr. Langton the boy is in perfect safety, quite as safe as if he were with his mother, and I am come to say that I am prepared to answer for his safety until the money, £1,200, is paid over to me.

'S.,' said Langton, with a great effort to control his rage, you propose charging an additional £200 upon the estate for the success of your last infamous trick, you sorry swindler!'

'As a lawyer, you ought to know that your language is illegal and——'

'Take an action; do,' cried Langton, now losing all power over his own anger. 'Take an action, and go into any court you please, and I pledge you my word as a man and a lawyer that there isn't a jury in England but would lynch you, and not a judge on the bench but would applaud them; and by heavens! if you don't get out of this instantly, I'll not leave the job for judge or jury but do it with my own hands.'

He seemed about to spring on the man. Ryland slipped his hand behind him, backed towards the door and said, 'Don't come near me, Mr. Langton. Well knowing the violence of your temper, I was compelled to be a little un-English, and come—armed.'

'Un-English!' shouted Langton, striding over to him. 'There's nothing human not to say English, in your corrupt carcass. Get out man, or they will hang you for killing me, or put up a statue to me for having killed you. Get out! They pay for killing venomous reptiles in India, why not in England too? Get out, man, I

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, July 26, 1878.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ANDREW H. DILL,
OF UNION COUNTY.

FOR SUPREME COURT,
HENRY P. ROSS,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN FERTIG,
OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

Delegate Election, August 10th.

A WORD TO DEMOCRATS.

On the 10th of August between three and seven o'clock in the afternoon, delegates will be chosen for the County convention which meets on Tuesday the 13th, at the Opera House in Bloomsburg.

There are several candidates for each office, and it therefore becomes necessary for Democratic voters to make a choice, as to whom they wish nominated for the offices to be filled at the Fall election. So far as we know the candidates are all good men. Out of so large a number, however, some must be better than others, and in making a choice those who have the best qualifications should be selected. No man should be supported who is incompetent to fill the office to which he aspires, simply because he is a personal friend, and no man who possesses the qualifications of honesty, industry, and intelligence should be sacrificed because of personal feeling. Public officers are elected for the good of the people, and not for the benefit solely of the the officer, and the people should therefore look out for their own interests by putting competent men in public positions. We shall be satisfied with any nominations that may be fairly made by the party, believing that the voters who instruct for the successful candidates will have considered the claims of all parties, and voted for those whom they believe to be the best for the positions.

DELEGATE TICKETS.

HOW TO USE THEM

The tickets for the delegate election have been printed and placed in the hands of the Chairman of the county committee for distribution. The tickets contain blanks at the top for the names of the proper number of delegates for each township. Voters should write in the names of the delegates and the number of votes given each one. For instance, if the district is entitled to four delegates, each voter can cast one vote for each of them, two votes each for two of them or four votes for one. If three delegates, each can receive one vote, or one can receive three votes. If two delegates each can receive one vote, or one can receive two. In each of the above cases, leave out the names of all except those voted for. At the head of the list of candidates for each office will be found instructions for using the ticket. For instance there are three candidates for Congress, and at the head is "strike out all but one." For Representative and Commissioner, "strike out all but two" and so on in each case marking out with pen or pencil the names of all except those you wish to instruct the delegates for. Attention to these directions will save all difficulty and confusion in the election.

There can be no cumulation on instructions for candidates, each one being entitled to only one vote. Cumulative voting is applied only in the election of delegate

THE HOT WAVE

The blistering weather which has been prevalent recently was caused by a hot wave, starting in the west and coming gradually on us. All the large cities have suffered more or less from it, and many deaths from sunstroke are reported. In Philadelphia one thermometer indicated 105 degrees in the shade, and another 108 degrees on the 18th. In other places it ranged from 98 to 103. In Bloomsburg on Thursday of last week it reached 102 and Friday 101. No cases of sunstroke were reported here.

We have heard men say, "we have tried both parties and found them failures." This is not the truth. When the Democratic party was in power before the war, who ever heard of strikes in the mines, on railroads and in the workshops? Who ever heard of tramps by the thousands, hundreds, fifties or tens in the land? Who ever heard of men pleading for work or clamoring for bread? Who ever heard of monopoly dictating to labor and forcing the country into bankruptcy? And why? Because the policy of the party was to preserve a just equilibrium between capital and labor and thus promote the prosperity and security of both—to preserve intact the institutions of the country as the fathers of the republic have made them. But the desire for power became an overmastering one, and politicians without honor or principle, sought by any and every means however disreputable to attain it. They succeeded, and in the destruction of the policies pursued alike by the old democrats and whigs, the Pandora box of political evils was opened, and from that day to this there has been nothing but going from good to bad and from bad to worse.

The Fitz John Porter case is developing a new history of the second battle of Bull Run both the Union and Confederate commanders telling about the movements of their own and other commands as seen by themselves. It will be a cause for rejoicing if the result of this critical examination of the Bull Run battle should be the vindication of General Porter from the charges which have, for so many years, blotted the record of his otherwise honorable career, as a soldier, but, whatever the verdict may be, the rehearing in his case is likely to prove of substantial value to history. The decision of the present court martial, made up in all calmness, should settle forever not only the present disputed questions as to General Porter's acts and motives, but a great many other questions connected with the management of the contending forces during the fight.

Of the four National candidates for Congress already nominated in Michigan three are ex-Republicans. It is in this manner that the Nationals prey upon the vitals of the Democratic party, in strict accordance with the predictions of our Republican friends last spring.

Delegate Election, August 10th.

Potter's Sub-Committee's Work in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23.—Three more of Sherman's intimidation witnesses have been examined in New Orleans this week by the sub-committee. Thirteen of this class of witnesses have been so far examined. Ten have voluntarily sworn that their affidavits, used by the visiting statesmen to deceive the country and by the Returning Board to consummate their villainous frauds, were complete forgeries in letter and in spirit. Three of the twelve (Dula, Sweazie and Clarke) have been compelled to acknowledge that they perjured themselves in every statement in their affidavits. Two of these three are wretches charged with murder and instigating murder. They are in Government employ, and can only prosper with other scoundrels provided for by Hayes. The other (Dula) thought the revocation of his perjury was worth money. He had evidently been bribed with promises to uphold it, but he was forced to expose his own slanderous lies. The three witnesses who had made affidavits in 1876 and testified yesterday were Julius Green, Howard Thornton, and John Lagardee. Julius Green, a Baptist preacher (colored), testified in substance that he lived in West Feliciana, and voted the Republican ticket openly in 1876 that there was a large voluntary movement of colored voters to join the Democratic party, which he felt inclined to follow; that no inducement and no compulsion influenced this movement, and that colored Democrats conducted their own meetings, while colored orators addressed them. After the election he was taken to the New Orleans Custom House by a Deputy Marshal, and there induced to sign a paper to satisfy some of his friends, who said it would strengthen the Republican party. He signed this paper but did not swear to it. The affidavit purporting to be his was here read to him. At the first reading he said that the whole paper was fixed up and written before he got to the Custom House, and he knew "no more about it than this table." They called him up to sign it, and never read it to him. He signed it and left. The affidavit swears that he was witness to, or knew of intimidation, whipping, beating, banishment and murder of certain colored Republicans. He denied that he stated anything of the kind, and swore that he had no knowledge of the outrages detailed in the affidavit. He had been asked to join Democratic clubs, but was to be influenced by his own convictions. He had openly remained Republican and voted on the ticket. He had never been threatened or harmed. Shots were fired at him one night, but he does not know to this day whether whites or blacks fired them. Howard Thornton, colored, testified that in 1876 he voted the Republican ticket in the Third ward of East Feliciana Colored Republican and Democratic meetings were held before the election, and no colored men were compelled to join Democratic clubs. They joined of their own choice. He was asked to join, but refused, but was never molested for doing so. He made his mark to a paper in the New Orleans Custom House which was never read to him. He signed it because he thought they had written only what he had told them. Here his pretended affidavit was read to him.. It was like all the others, with specified statements of armed bands, intimidation, violence and murder, which it is claimed he witnessed or knew of. He said all the statements it contained were false and forged, and that if this paper had been read to him, or its contents made known, he would never have signed it, and that he did not swear to it. John Lagardee (colored) testified that he was at Poll 9, West Feliciana on election day; that he did not vote, because he had only returned to the parish from Red river, at 3 P. M., and had no time to get his registration papers from home. He saw colored men voting the Republican ticket and no one was molested. He afterward was induced to sign a paper in the Custom House. This was not read to him, else he would not have signed it. The affidavit pretends to make him swear that he had been prevented from voting; that colored Republicans were warned to leave and banished; that armed bands of white men patrolled the parish; that political murders were committed, etc. He denied all these statements, denounced them as forgeries, and said that as far as he knew the election in West Feliciana in 1876 was free, fair and peaceable.

Delegate Election, August 10th.

The Coming War with Mexico.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—It can be stated positively to-night that a definite plan has been determined upon for the attainment of the Northern States of Mexico by conquest. As has been already stated in these despatches, the Administration refused to rescind its instructions to Gen. Ord, who is now in command of the troops on the border, to pursue marauders, if need be, across the border, although it had been represented to the President and Cabinet that such action on Gen. Ord's part would almost certainly bring on a conflict with Mexican troops. It now transpires that there is a war party in the Cabinet which is planning to make the ostensible punishment of cattle thieves merely a pretext for plunging the country into a war of annexation. The President does not belong to the war party, at least he professes to desire peace, although he did not oppose the instructions which were given to Gen. Ord.

To-day the President had a long interview with a prominent Texas gentleman, who is here in interest of the war party in Texas. He represents that Texas is solid for war, asserts positively that a majority of the Administration is for war. He laid before the President to-day the views of the people of Texas upon the border troubles, and the necessity of aggressive measures. He reports that the President was noncommittal, but asserts, positively that it makes no difference whether the President is for or against war. The plan of the war party is to have Gen. Ord seize a favorable opportunity to cross the border and make an attack on the Mexican troops, which of course will be resisted. A large body of Texas troops, which will be in readiness, are then to be thrown across. The whole territory known as Yona Llavre, comprising the Northern States, is to be seized, and the revenues collected by force.

It is of course expected that this course will precipitate a general Mexican war and prominent movers in it now in this city admit that it will take 100,000 men and two years to bring the war to a close. The prime movers in this war movement appear to be certain railroad men who are anxious to run lines into Mexico, and quite willing to do a little military transportation business for the Government. Maps showing the portion of Mexico which it is proposed to annex are being prepared, and will be shortly published in several leading papers which favor war and annexation.—*Boston Post.*

A WORD TO CANDIDATES.—While you are making your rounds, please urge upon the Democrats you reach, to see that every man of the party is registered in due time. It will be of service to the party and will not hurt you to do this little service.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., July 23, 1878.

Only two Congressional Committees have so far occupied their places at the Watering Places. Mr. Potter opens to day at Atlantic City, N. J., and will give the visiting Statesmen a chance to cover up the record they made in Louisiana and Florida. Gen. Burnside, at the head of a Committee to prepare a plan for re-organizing and reducing the army, has gone of all places in the world to Virginia. If he has now the overwhelming success he achieved in the same State in 1863-4, the *New York Sun* will not have to call for a further reduction of the army to 10,000 men. Burnside will not leave a man of it alive. Evidence given at the rehearing of General Fitz John Porter's case seems to show that some of the testimony on which he was convicted was false and that it might have been shown to be false at the first trial. For instance, it was then shown that there was a fierce general engagement on a particular day, and it now appears there were only skirmishes between small bodies of troops. It was proved that a certain order was sent to Porter by Pope at a given time in the afternoon, and that the distance was such that he must have received it at another named time, but it is now shown that the order was not sent until considerable later, and that, in the position Porter really occupied he could not have received it until long after the time named. What effect these and other proved errors may have on the case it is impossible to tell, but the discovery that such mistakes could occur in a case like this, where the defendant had reputation, friends and means, suggests that Courts Martial at their best are not very desirable things to have. Who knows how many innocent men are to-day ruined in reputation and pocket by the stupid or wicked or careless decisions of such arbitrary Courts during the late war? Would it not be well to have a commission to inquire into the proceedings of any Court Martial if the convicted party shall so desire?

Within the last ten days four scoundrels who helped to count Louisiana and Florida for Hayes have been appointed to Federal office. There is no improvement over Grant's civil service reform in this, unless perjury, forgery and theft are better qualifications for office than ordinary party services.

There may possibly be a duel between a member of the present House of Representatives and a citizen of Washington. It grows out of an honest effort of Mr. Hunton of the 8th Virginia District, to make some of our very rich men pay the same rate of taxation that some of our poorer citizens do. Mr. Hunton is not only an industrious and conscientious legislator, but a man of ability and courage. All good Democrat should hope the attack on him will fail to defeat him. His experience in Congress, add to the qualities named above, make him a Representative any district should be proud of. Virginia, mother of states and statesmen, should not set the example of changing her Representatives without good cause.

SEMINOLE.

The Treaty of Peace.

The treaty of Berlin contains fifty-seven articles. The first twelve articles relate to Bulgaria, which is constituted an autonomatic, tributary principality, under the suveranity of the Sultan, with a Christian government and national militia. These articles further regulate the election of the Prince by notables at Turnova; arrange a provisional government previous to his election, and lay the basis of the government after his election. Articles 13 to 21 fix the details in regard to the new province of Eastern Roumelia, south of the Balkans, which is placed under the authority of the Sultan, with a Christian Governor to be appointed by the Porte for five years; and religious liberty is guaranteed. Article 22 stipulates that the Russians shall begin to evacuate Bulgaria and Roumelia in nine months. Bosnia and Herzegovina are to be occupied and administered by Austro-Hungary. The independence of Montenegro is recognized, and Antivari is annexed thereto. Spezzia is incorporated with Dalmatia. Servia is also to be independent on certain prescribed conditions. The independence of Roumania is guaranteeing religious liberty. She gives back to Russia that part of Bessarabia taken under the Treaty of Paris, and receives the Dobrudscha and some other territory.

The fortifications on the Danube, from the iron gates to its mouth, are to be razed. No ships of war shall navigate the Danube downward from the iron gates. The Commissioner of the Danube is maintained. The removal of the obstructions on the Danube is entrusted to Austro-Hungary. The Porte engages to apply in Crete the plan of government in 1868, and similar regulations are to be introduced into other parts of Turkey. Article 57 is as follows:

The Porte having expressed willingness to maintain the principle of religious liberty, and give it the widest sphere, the contracting powers take cognizance of this spontaneous declaration. In every part of the Empire difference of religion should not be the motive of unfitness in anything relating to civil and political rights, admission to public offices duties and honors, and the exercise of all the professions and industries. Every one should be admitted, without distinction or religion, to give evidence before the tribunals. The practice of all religions should be entirely free; no impediment should be offered to the hierarchical organization of different communions or to their spiritual chiefs. Ecclesiastics, pilgrims and monks of all nationalities traveling in European and Asiatic Turkey shall enjoy the same privileges.

The right of official protection is accorded to the agents of the Powers in Turkey and the Holy Places, with their religious and charitable institutions. The rights conceded to France are expressly reserved, it being understood that the status quo with respect to the Holy Places shall not be seriously affected in any way. The monks of Mount Athos, of whatever nationality, shall maintain their possessions and enjoy without exception full equality of rights and prerogatives.

Republican journals declare that the "Nationals are in a state of disintegration," hoping by this sort of talk to induce republican "Nationals" to return to their old party affiliations. It has become quite apparent that the republican leaders in this state are resolved to do all in their power to withdraw former republicans from the ranks of the "Nationals." Democrats who have allied themselves with the latter should keep watch on these movements of the common enemy.

Dr. Smith, of Tennessee, gives the following excellent poetical advice to all persons who design writing for newspapers:

Write upon pages of a single size,
Cross your t's and neatly dot your i's.
On one side only let your lines be seen—
Both sides filled up announce a verdant green.
Correct—yes, recorrect all that you write,
And let your ink be black, your paper white;
For spunky foolscap of a muddy blue
Betrays a mind of the same dismal hue.
Punctuate carefully; for on this score,
Nothing proclaims the practised writer more.

Delegate Election, August 10th.

[From our Regular Correspondent.] PARIS LETTER.

SOMETHING ABOUT FRENCH FARMING—CONSERVATISM, UNIFORMITY, AND WANT OF ADAPTATION—ECONOMY IN GATHERING CROPS—THE INCREASING DEMAND FOR AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY—THE SUPERIORITY OF AMERICAN MACHINES—FATTENING POULTRY BY MACHINERY, AND HATCHING CHICKENS BY STEAM INCUBATORS—CHICKEN LIFE DIVESTED OF ALL ROMANCE—"IS IT POLITICS? IS IT RIGHT?"

An American looking after the distinctions that exist between farming at home, and in this country, is apt to be impressed with the superior conservatism of this people—their unwillingness to change old habits and adopt new methods of agriculture, however evident may be their advantages. From time immemorial it has been the habit of French farmers and of those of the continent generally, to prepare their land for cereal crops by throwing it up into lands just nine feet wide. The average height from the bottom of the furrow to the highest ridge in the middle of the land is eighteen inches. In districts having a stiff impermeable clay subsoil, and, in this country, where rains are frequent and abundant, such plans of surface drainage may be indispensible, but in a gravelly or sandy subsoil, which is as common here as in America, these frequent ditches are not only unnecessary but inconvenient; and yet you will find these narrow lands and deep ditches everywhere, even upon the steep gravelly hillsides. The French fields thus corrugated have been the theatre of many core trials for the reaping and mowing machines which during the past few years have been introduced from America. If the track of the machine is crossways or diagonally across the field, you can imagine the strain to which the machine would be subjected. If lengthwise, it becomes nearly impossible for the cutter bar to conform to the depressions, so as to make a clean shave required by the economical French husbandman; for you must know that the stubble left in an American field would be looked upon as insane wastefulness here. When the harvest has been taken off there remains the bare earth, and a critical inspection will be required to tell whether the crop was wheat, rye, or clover. The necessity for close cutting has rendered necessary some modifications in the shape of the guards and cutter bars of American machines. But in spite of all these difficulties and the heavy duty exacted by the French government, the sale of American mowers and reapers is on the decided increase, and is fast outstripping the heavy clumsy machines made in England and France. The preference of the French for our machines is evidently due to their greater lightness and the superiority of their construction. Reapers and mowers are more fully represented in the Exposition than any other department of American industry. Half the space of the U. S. Agricultural Annex is devoted to them, and to show that American manufacturers appreciate this occasion, I will mention the contents of one platform for example, the Buckeye machines, which perhaps attract most attention. They are sent by the house of C. Aultman & Co., from Canton, Ohio. The platform is about thirty feet square and the most conspicuous machine on it is a portable farm engine, of the shape of our city fire engines, and it is frequently taken for one. Of the hundreds of engines here this one has come the longest distance. It is in constant use to give motion to a self binding harvester. The latter always draws a crowd. The process of binding sheaves of straw with wire is here seen for the first time by thousands of people daily. Four or five other specimens of the Buckeye, too well known with you to need description here, occupy the balance of the space and are operated by steam so that their powers and adaptations can be fully understood. The agent informs me that he has many orders to fill, not only in France, but also from Russia, Germany, Belgium, and other European countries. Similar spaces are occupied by other American machines such as the Woods, McCormick's, Johnston's and Champion. Great taste has been shown in the way of railings, carpets, signs, etc, and the *tout ensemble* of this department is quite satisfactory.

While in the French department of Agriculture, I was much interested in an exhibit for fattening poultry by machinery. The hens and cocks were arranged in little stalls, about ten inches square, with their heads towards the open front and their feet haltered to the floor, in a way to prevent their turning round. The attendant passed in front of the stalls, seized the unhappy bird by the nape of the neck, inserted a tube, to which was attached a long hose, into its mouth, pressed upon a peddle with her foot, and a graduated quantity of food was forced into the stomach of the bird. They took their nourishment very much as a boy would take medicine. The food is composed of a ground mixture of corn, rye, barley, milk and water; and while it may not accord with the American idea of chicken rights to make a rooster eat whether he wants to or not, it cannot be denied that this regimen makes him much more desirable to be eaten. I have nowhere else tasted such sweet juicy chickens as they have here. About the morality of this system there may also be some question, and I doubt if it could obtain in a country blessed with Bergh. It certainly divests chicken life of much of its romance. They must devote their lives exclusively to the ignoble unheroic business of getting fat. No crowing, cackling, and nest hiding in out of the way places in barns, or hatching and scratching for the early worm in gardens, or on ancestral dung hills for them. Indeed these people, who have no word for home, have done much to divest the lives of chickens of hallowed and homelike associations. They are hatched in steam incubators and the velvety little ones never know the sheltering arms of the old hen, but are protected in flannel lined drawers. However, the French Society for the protection of animals has pronounced in favor of the above described method of fattening, while the company that has it on exhibition have also paintings to represent the barbarous practices commonly in vogue. One represents a boy with his foot on the toes of a chicken, stretching its neck with his left hand while he administers food through a funnel held in his right hand. In the other a boy has filled his own mouth with the food and applying the tube to the distended mouthof the chicken, is feeding it in the way that pigeons feed their young.

C. A. S.

Delegate Election, August 10th.

An exchange truly says: The Potter investigation means the detection and punishment of the guilty conspirators who committed the forgeries and perjuries upon which the electoral commission determined the title to the Presidency; and to this end that the law may become a terror to evil doers and that the crime of stealing the Presidency may never again be attempted. Only this and nothing more.

Hayes has struck at Conkling by removing Gen. Arthur as Collector of the Port of New York, putting General Merritt in his place, and A. B. Cornell as Naval Agent, advancing his deputy to the place.

Col. Hoyt's Estimate.

A week ago last Saturday, Col. Hoyt and the Committee of Berks county, met at Reading, and after a good square talk all around, the meeting adjourned to partake of dinner. Under the inspiring effect of Mumm's Extra Dry or Peiper Heidsick, the committee grew enthusiastic, and promised to bring every man out, and increase the Republican vote by several hundred.

Col. Hoyt was asked about Luzerne. He replied by saying that he thought he could poll *seven* thousand votes.

His estimate is quite modest as compared with that of Republicans in other sections of the State; but he has it too high. Last year the Republicans cast six thousand votes, and if Col. Hoyt reaches *five* thousand this year he must speedily attend to the defections among the members of his party in the agricultural townships.

The fact is that the reported popularity of Col. Hoyt in Luzerne, as spread broadcast by the Republican press of the State, is all a myth, and his estimate to the Berk's committee helps to prove it so. Some of his own party are openly opposed to him; and many are secretly against him; and many more are very lukewarm in his behalf. He gave the committee no estimate of Dill's vote in Luzerne, but leading Republicans are very much worried over the dislike the Labor Reformers have to Mason and their leaning towards Dill and are afraid that the latter may receive as high as ten thousand. Col. Hoyt's record as a corporation lawyer is too well known for him to be able to make a break in the workingmen's ranks, and his vote will fall far below instead of going above his estimate of seven thousand.—*Leader.*

We are authoritively informed that the Greenback Labor Reformers of Monroe county, having been induced to endorse Mr. E. E. Orvis, of Columbia county, for Congress through misrepresentations, they desire to withdraw such endorsement, and will meet with other Congressional conferees of the district at such a time and place as may be designated, in order to select a candidate and transact such other business as may properly come before them.—*Hazleton Sentinel.*

We learn from a private source that the Greenbackers are rushing forward to put in the field as early as possible a Democrat as their candidate for Congress, with a view to influence the Democratic conference into ratifying their choice. Fincher was in Stroudsburg, and through Monroe county early in the week, trying to work up a sentiment in that direction. But Democrats there have been warned not to touch him. We think we express the feelings of the Democrats in this district when we say they will not be caught with such chaff. Let an able, honest, straight-out Democrat be nominated. The platform of his, and his party's principles will be broad enough for every honest workingman to stand on. The Finchers, the Dickey Williamses, the Abe Strohs, and others of that ilk, will of course find no congeniality in such a nomination.—*Monroe Democrat.*

Yes! Earn $500!

Yes—John Sherman, the fraudulent secretary of the treasury under Hayes, told the laboring men of Wilkes-Barre a week ago that "*the way to get $500 was to earn them.*" Yes that is true; but John Sherman who receives $8,000 fraudulently every year, is not the man to rub this fact under the laboring man's nose. They know it without his insulting slur at their poverty and intelligence. Had he told them where and how to get the work to earn the money he would have told them what they wanted to know. He might also have told them had he deigned to do so, that the reason the laboring men of the country want work is owing to the bad legislation and mismanagement by the Republican party, and thereby bringing on the panic of 1873, which destroyed manufactures, commerce and all other industries of the country. John Sherman gets paid for mismanaging the finances of the country, but he does not get paid for insulting the bone and sinew of the land.

A MISTAKE.—The workingman who favors the formation of a new party, and thereby becomes the ally, or confederate of the party which has entailed all the miseries from which we are now suffering upon the country, is sadly mistaken if he supposes that is reform. However, if he is more of a patriot than a bigot, he will discover his mistake before two more months pass over his head. The men who have ruined the country will never redeem it—plunder is their game. They have about as much respect for their country and the rights of their neighbors, as the fabled wolf had for the life of the lamb.

Attorney General Devens has decided that eight hours constitute a day's work in the Government service; but the laborer can agree to work longer if he desires, and the Government is at liberty to fix upon a longer time if it chooses.

"Blackwood's Magazine" for July (reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 41 Barclay street, New York) opens with the fourth part of "John Caldigate." Fortune seems to favor this youth, who not only makes money but disposes of his English embarrassments without much trouble. Let us hope that he is also well rid of his Australian encumbrances.

Besides about a dozen translations from Heine by Martin, there is a long poem entitled "The Two Muses."

The first part of "Gordon Baldwin," by Randolph Lindau, draws a forcible comparison between selfishness and generosity. The characters are American, but the scene is laid in Paris.

"Gaelic Lore and Modern Slang" is an entertaining philological article quoting from Dr. Chas. Mackay's "Gaelic Etymology of the English language," though not always agreeing with it.

"Ov" Kentish Parish" describes very fully a charming country in the hop-growing district of England.

The Eastern question being laid aside for the present, gives South Africa a chance to bring her grievances before the public. The question in this case seems to be, "What shall we do with the native?" but the article embodies an interesting account of the country and its settlers.

In conclusion we have a short "discussion of "the Congress."

This number is the first of a new volume.

The periodicals reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co. (41 Barclay street, N. Y.) are as follows: The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster, and British Quarterly (Reviews, and Blackwood's Magazine. Price $4 a year for any one, or only $15 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the publishers.

Perhaps the most striking paper in the "Eclectic Magazine" for August is "Eternal Hopes: A Reply to Many Critics," by the Rev. F. W. Farrar. In it Canon Farrar replies to the numerous writers who have criticised his recent volume of sermons in the "Contemporary Review;" and the article as a whole is a very remarkable discussion of a topic of the most profound and undying interest. Another noteworthy paper is one by his Highness Midhat Pasha, on "The Past, Present and Future of Turkey;" and of exceptional interest is the second paper of the series entitled "Impressions of America," by R. W. Dale, entitled "Politics." The scientific articles are given better than usual, one on "The Origin of Flowers" leading off the number, while another, entitled "A Fiery World," explains the probable physical condition of Mercury, the nearest to the sun of all the planets. "Meryon and Meryon's Paris," by Frederick Nedmore, is described by the Spectator as "a model magazine paper," and "The Great Tropical Fallacy," by J. Arbuthnot Wilson, is not inferior in either interest or literary merit. There is a very suggestive article by Matthew Arnold on "Johnson's Lives of the Poets," and also a brilliant review of Philochristus, a book which has made a profound sensation in England. The poetry and fiction of the number (including four chapters of Wm. Black's "Macleod of Dare" and a lively short story entitled "A Romance by Rum-light") are of exceptionally high quality; and the four Editorial Departments are well filled. Finally, there is a fine steel engraved portrait of Professor Helmholtz, the great German chemist, with a sketch of his life copied from Nature. Single copies 45 cents; one copy one year $5. Published by E. R. Pelton, 25 Bond street, N. Y.

It is Worth a Trial.

"I was troubled for many years with Kidney Complaint, Gravel, &c.; my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about, and was an old worn out man all over, and could get nothing to help me until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of 30, although I am 72, and I have no doubt it will do as well for others of my age. It is worth a trial."—(Father.)

Candidates.

[The following persons have been proposed for nomination by the next Democratic county Convention to be held August 13th, 1878. Candidates announced in this list are pledged to abide by the decision of the Convention.]

FOR CONGRESS,
J. M. C. RANCK,
Scott township.

DR. O. A. MEGARGELL,
of Orangeville.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
E. J. McHENRY,
Fishingcreek township.

WARREN J. BUCKALEW,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
DAVID S. BROWN,
Main township.

B. FRANK ZARR,
of Bloomsburg.

JOSEPH B. KNITTLE,
Catawissa.

T. J. VANDERSLICE,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
WILLIAM KRICKBAUM,
of Bloomsburg.

DR. J. R. EVANS,
Bloomsburg.

JESSE COLEMAN
of Bloomsburg.

JAMES B. HARMAN,
Orangeville.

I. K. MILLER,
Bloomsburg.

J. H. MAIZE,
Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
GEORGE W. STERNER,
Bloomsburg.

MICHAEL F. EYERLY,
of Bloomsburg.

WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY,
of Bloomsburg.

JOHN S. MANN,
Centre township.

H. J. DIETTERICH,
Centre township.

FOR TREASURER,
H. A. SWEPPENHISER,
Centre township.

DAVID YOST,
Fishingcreek township.

FREDERICK HAGENBUCH,
Centre township.

ISAIAH BOWER,
Berwick.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM MENSINGER,
Main Township.

JOSEPH HARTZEL,
of Main township.

MOSES SCHLICHER,
Beaver Township.

PETER HIPPENSTEEL,
Mt. Pleasant township.

NATHAN DRIESBACH,
Fishingcreek township.

S. W. McHENRY,
of Jackson.

CHARLES REICHART,
Beaver township.

THOMAS GERAGHTY,
of Centralia.

JEREMIAH HAGENBUCH,
of Centre township,

STEPHEN POHE
Centre township.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless: no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. DR. CARSON, 167 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
Aug 17, '77-1y R & C

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron

Gives tone to the stomach, improves the appetite and assists fdigestion, excites the bowels to a healthy action, expelling all the foul humors that contaminate the blood, corrupt the secretions and offend the breath. It excites the liver to a healthy action and strengthens the nerves, imparting that glow to life that proceeds alone from perfect health. Thousands in all walks of life, testify to the virtues of this excellent medicine in correcting the derangement of the digestive organs. Get the genuine. Sold only in $1 bottles. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!! DYSPEPSIA!

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. Symptoms are loss of appetite wind and rising of food, dryness in mouth, headache dizziness, sleeplessness, and low spirits. Get the genuine. Not sold in bulk, only in $1 bottles.

Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy, sleep well, or be cured of dyspepsia, kidney or liver disease? Try E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Every bottle guaranteed to do as recommended. Depot and office, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Get the genuine. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's and take no other. All I ask is a trial of this valuable medicine. One bottle will convince you. Get six bottles for $5, one dollar for one.

TAPE WORM REMOVED ALIVE.

Tape Worm, Seat, pin and stomach worms removed alive in from two to four hours. No fee until head of tape worm passes alive and in one. Ask your druggist for Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Sold only in one dollar bottles. Used for children or grown persons. It never fails. Or send for circular to Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth st., Philadelphia Pa. Advice by mail free. Send three cent stamp for return of letter. july

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF ANN DOUGHERTY, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Ann Dougherty, late of Conyngham twp., Col. co., dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the estate will make them known to the administrator without delay.

BERNHARD DOUGHERTY,
Administrator,
Centralia Pa.
July 26, 1878-6w*

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF REAL ESTATE!

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' court of Columbia county, the undersigned Administratrix of D. A. Watson, deceased, will expose to public sale upon the premises, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17th, 1878,

at eleven o'clock in the forenoon the following described real estate, situate in Madison township, Columbia county. Beginning at a post on the south side of the state road leading from Catawissa to Muncy, a corner of John Swisher's thence by land of said Swisher south forty-nine and a half degrees west sixty-three perches and one-tenth to a stone, thence by land of same south forty-three degrees, east seventeen perches and two-tenths to a post, north forty-nine degrees east fifty-four perches and six-tenths (by land surveyed for David Phillips) to a post at a lot of Hugh McCallum, thence by same north forty-five degrees west three perches to a post thence north forty-two degrees east nine perches and five-tenths to the aforesaid state road, thence by the same north forty-nine degrees west eleven perches and eight-tenths to the place of beginning, containing SIX ACRES and seventy-six perches strict measure be the same more or less, on which are erected a two-story

Frame Dwelling House, Barn,

and other out-buildings.

ALSO, a certain messuage and

LOT OF LAND,

situate in said township of Madison bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a post on the south side of the road leading to White Hall, thence by land of John Swisher south forty-five and a half degrees west twenty perches and two-tenths to a post, thence by land of Allen Watson north forty degrees east twenty perches and four-tenths to a post, corner of said Watson, thence north forty-five degrees west two perches to the place of beginning containing TWENTY PERCHES and one-tenth of a perch strict measure be the same more or less.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of the one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale; and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

MARY A. WATSON,
Administratrix.
July 26, 78-4t

NOTICE OF INQUEST.

ESTATE OF MARY GORRELL.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Mary Gorrell, late of Ashland, Schuylkill county, deceased, to wit: To Robert Gorrell of Ashland, Schuylkill county, Catharine Bryson, widow of John Bryson, deceased, of Centralia borough, Columbia county, Augusta Mercan intermarried with Alexander Morgan, and Jane Torrey intermarried with William Torrey of Ashland.

WHEREAS, at an Orphans' Court held at Bloomsburg, in and for the County of Columbia, the 3rd day of July, A. D., 1878 before the Honorable William Elwell President, and his associates, justices of the said court, the petition of Jane Torrey intermarried with William Torrey a daughter of Mary Gorrell late of the borough of Ashland in the county of Schuylkill, deceased, was presented setting forth that the said Mary Gorrell, died widow seized or about the eighth day of August, A. D., 1876, intestate seized in her demesne as of fee of and in a certain messuage and lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Centralia in the County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, and consisting of the lots numbered eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11) and twelve (12), in block numbered ninety-six (96) on the general map or plan of said borough each of said lots being twenty-five (25) feet in width and together one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet in width and extending of that width in depth one hundred and forty (140) feet, with the appurtenances, consisting of a two story frame dwelling house and a one story frame dwelling house. Also, a certain other messuage and lot or ground situate in said borough of Centralia and numbered on the general map or plan of said borough one (1) in block numbered ninety-seven (97) being twenty-five (25) feet in width and extending of that width in depth one hundred and forty (140) feet. Also, a certain other messuage and lot of ground situate in said borough of Centralia, and numbered one (1) in block number one hundred and four (104) on the general map or plan of said borough being twenty-five (25) feet in width and extending of that width in depth one hundred and forty (140) feet, with the appurtenances consisting of a one and a half story plank stable and ware house.

In accordance with the above named writ I will hold an inquest on the said premises in Centralia borough on

THURSDAY AUGUST 15, 1878,

at 9 o'clock a. m., when and where you are requested to attend if you think proper.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bloomsburg,
July 12, '78-4w

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned Administrator of John Koons, deceased, will expose to public sale at the hotel in the borough of New Columbus, Luzerne county at one o'clock p. m. on

MONDAY, JULY 29th, 1878,

the following described real estate to-wit:

1. The two following described lots or pieces of land situate in the townships of Fishingcreek and sugarloaf, said county, bounded and described as follows: Adjoining lots Nos. 23 and 27 in the third division of Huntington township, Luzerne county. One thereof situate in sugarloaf township, beginning at a corner between the lands of John Brittain and said John Koons on the west side of little Fishingcreek, thence south seventy degrees west one perch to a corner (a post), thence south five degrees west twenty four perches to the centre of the State road, on the west side of the most westwardly bridge, thence by the centre of the said state road north seventy degrees east ten and seven-tenth perches to the line of lot number twenty-seven, third division of said Huntington township, thence by said line north twenty degrees west twenty and five-tenth perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and twenty perches strict measure.

The other thereof situate in Fishingcreek, beginning at a post on the west end of lot number twenty-five in the third division of Huntington township, thence by part of the same south seventy degrees west five and four-tenth perches to a tree (a corner), thence on the west bank of Little Pine Creek, north twenty degrees west twelve and six-tenth perches to a post thence north twelve and three-four

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1878

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,	6.16 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M	4.49 P. M
Express Train	1.57 P. M.	11.45 A. M

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.38 A. M.	7.16 P. M.
Regular Express	4.56 P. M.	11.45 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

CAMPAIGN COLUMBIAN.

We will send the COLUMBIAN to campaign subscribers from August 1st to November 15th for 40 cents. Now is the time to get up clubs.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic voters of the several districts of Columbia county will meet at the usual place of holding the general election, on Saturday the 10 day of August 1878 between the hours of three and seven o'clock in the afternoon and elect delegates by ballot to represent the districts in a County Convention to be held at the Opera House in Bloomsburg on Tuesday the 13th day of August 1878 at 11 o'clock a. m. to place in nomination one candidate for Congress, one candidate for State Senator, two candidates for Representatives, one candidate for Prothonotary, one candidate for Register and Recorder, one candidate for Treasurer, and two candidates for Commissioners, and to transact such other business as the interests of the Democratic party may require.

Also at the same time and places and in the same manner the Democratic electors of each district will elect one person to serve as a member of the County Standing Committee which will meet immediately upon the adjournment of the Convention.

By order of the County Committee.

DAVID LOWENBERG,
Chairman.

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES ACCORDING TO VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN 1875.

	Persons.	Delegates.
Beaver	197	3
Benton	194	3
Berwick	90	2
Bloomsburg E	249	4
" W	116	2
Briarcreek	157	3
Catawissa	153	3
Centre	166	3
Centralia	119	2
Conyngham N	158	3
Conyngham S	60	2
Fishingcreek	265	4
Franklin	97	2
Greenwood	159	3
Hemlock	132	2
Jackson	211	3
Locust	216	4
Main	104	2
Madison	177	3
Mifflin	179	3
Montour	15	2
Mt. Pleasant	90	2
Orange	152	3
Pine	86	2
Roaringcreek	59	2
Scott	147	3
Sugarloaf	160	3
	3,757	70

By rule the ratio is fixed at 60 votes for a delegate, but no district to have less than two or more than four delegates, and allowance is to be made within those limits for the largest fraction of a ratio.

Bloomsburg July 19, 1878.

The Berwick *Independent* printing office is offered for sale.

Our street markets are well attended and all kinds of produce are offered for sale.

J. K. Bittenbender's house is progressing rapidly. It is about ready for the plasterers.

Bonds for School Treasurers, and Warrants for School Tax Collectors just printed and for sale at this office.

The reunion of the Penna. Reserve Corps will take place at Bellefonte, Centre county, on the 17th of September.

A railroad ticket to Chicago and back for sale at this office very cheap. Good until December 31st 1878. tf

When you can save fifty cents by paying for the COLUMBIAN in advance, why do you let it run on at $2.00 a year? It is economy to pay in advance.

The Berwick *Independent* says that "Sheriff Hoffman has moved into the new jail." The Sheriff is not aware of the fact. He will move some time in August.

After October 1st 1878 all subscribers who owe from October 1st 1875 will be struck off the list, and the accounts collected by law at the rate of $2 50 a year. tf.

The *National Record*, purporting to be published simultaneously at Danville and Bloomsburg occasionally has a little Columbia county news in it, but not often.

Farmers complain that now when the crops are good, they cannot get good prices for them. That is the natural law of the thing. As the supply increases the demand decreases.

W. H. Smith and J. Elliot Ross of Milton made us a call on Friday last. Brother Smith reports the *Independent Weekly* in a flourishing condition. He deserves success.

90 cents a bushel will be paid for wheat, 40 cents a bushel for new potatoes on subscription at this office. Wanted also, spring chickens, butter and eggs, on subscription at Market prices.

The water works question is being actively agitated. We ought to have them by all means. Watering troughs could then be placed along the streets for the thirsty cattle that browze along the pavements in the noon day sun.

We were favored with a serenade by the new quartette recently. The club consists of George Wilson, Thomas Smith, Leone Hicks and Harry Christie. They sing well, and many of our citizens have enjoyed their music. Come again, boys.

FOR RENT CHEAP.—The first class office in the COLUMBIAN Building, heretofore occupied by N. U. Funk Esq. It is partly furnished. Apply to

C. B. BROCKWAY.

June 5 3w.

The Bloomsburg *Columbian* has followed the example of the Echo in reducing its subscription to $1.50 per year. The *Columbian* is an ably conducted newspaper and this action only shows the liberality of its editors, Messrs. Brockway & Elwell.—*Echo.*

A tremendous shower fell on Sunday morning, accompanied by hail. The water fell in torrents, and in a few moments the gutters were not distinguishable from the road and sidewalks, all being covered with a sheet of water. Since the hail storm the weather has been much cooler.

The Lutheran Sunday School had a picnic at Knorr's Grove, Rupert last Wednesday, which was largely attended. They went down on a canal boat, the Bloomsburg Cornet Band accompanying them. The weather was charming, and all enjoyed themselves hugely. We regret our inability to accept a kind invitation to attend.

Not quite a year since the Murphy temperance wave struck Ithaca. About seven-tenths of those who were carried away by excitement are to-day blowing froth off lager as in the olden time, is the record of the temperance work in Ithaca, according to the *Journal*. The same might be said of Towanda.—*Bradford Argus.* And also of Bloomsburg.

The Directors of Greenwood township will have a school house letting at Rohrsburg, on Saturday August 3d, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Hon. A. H. Dill is expected here next Tuesday as counsel in a case in Equity now being heard before a Master.

C. M. Low has erected a handsome new store building in Orangeville, and A. B. Stewart has one in course of construction.

A dispatch from Fall River, Mass., says that Minnie Warren, the well known dwarf, died in that city on the 23rd.

EGG SAMPLES.—Nicholas Kindt of Greenwood brought to town three eggs which weighed ten ounces. The largest measured 7¾ inches by 6¼.

The freight house at Rupert was broken into on Monday night. A box of shoes was opened and scattered over the floor, three pair only being taken. No arrests.

D. R. Coffman caught a mammoth eel in the canal on Tuesday night. It measured 9 inches in circumference, 3½ feet in length, and weighed 7½ pounds. Who can beat that?

DEATH AT ASHLAND.—Dr. J. J. Yocum, one of Ashland's most respected citizens, died on Monday, June 24, 1878, after a lingering illness. Consumption was the fatal disease that carried him off and from which he had suffered for some years. The deceased was liked by all who knew him for his many good qualities. He was able in his profession, a true friend and a worthy and respected citizen.—*Daily Miner's Journal.*

What a splendid majority the Democracy of Columbia county would score if the corps of 35 candidates now in the field would work as diligently for the success of the ticket as they do for their nominations. Unfortunately, after the Convention the work and expense of the campaign fall upon a few leaders who are not personally interested in the issue. The men who *work* for party success, if competent, should always be preferred.

A project is said to be under consideration for extending the Catawissa and Williamsport branch of the Reading Railroad into the Bituminous coal fields of Centre and Clearfield counties. Under the pledge of certain aid to be given the project it is understood that the Reading Railroad Company is willing to undertake the extension of their line as proposed.

The hardware store of L. Runyon & Co., was entered by burglars on Saturday night. Entrance was effected by taking out a pane of glass at the rear end of the store. Some revolvers and other articles were taken but it is impossible to tell just what is gone out of so large a stock. The thieves have not been caught. There were two hardlooking umbrella men in town during the day, and as they could not be found next day it is supposed they were the guilty parties.

DISCONTINUED.—An *Exchange* says: The proper and honorable way to discontinue a newspaper is to examine your account with it, send by a letter what you owe (with a stamp for the return of a receipt) and order it discontinued. The simple refusal to take it from the post office without paying arrearages, does not release you in law, while it is unfair and dishonorable, because the support of a newspaper comes in small dribs of $1, $2 and $3 from each of many widely scattered subscribers, whose wishes the editor can only learn directly from themselves, and whose arrearages though small in each case, the newspaper cannot afford to lose, while the subscriber can pay them without difficulty.

A disgraceful row occurred on Saturday night A party of fellows from the valley and some from Back Horn came to town too have a harvest jubilee, and many of them jubileed to much. A banjo belonging to a traveling minstrel was smashed up and this started a general fight, and the noise was kept up until after midnight, Some one shot off a large fire cracker which broke on the night air like a cannon, but the offender was not discovered. On Monday morning four young men were arrested for disorderly conduct on the street on Saturday night and were each fined $3.50. Such rows ought to be suppressed. They have not been of frequent occurrence for some years, and ought not to be allowed to occur now.

FREAKS OF LIGHTNING.

During the thunder showers last week, a number of buildings were struck with the electric fluid, and more or less damage done. The house of C. Bittenbender on North Main street had some of the weather boards torn off, and the inmates received slight shocks. At the same time the house of V. Bidleman was struck but no damage done. Mrs. C. F. Knapp, residing next door was stunned by the shock, but soon recovered. On Saturday night the roof of C. S. Fornwald's house was considerably damaged, and a piece of plaster was torn off the wall in the bed room where himself and wife were sleeping. Strange to say they were not affected by the shock. Some damage was also done to L. Cau's house. Several shingles were torn off the roof of E. W. Fulton's house at Rupert.

IN THE DOG DAYS.—The six weeks reign of the dog days commenced on Saturday week. The name is derived from "Sirius," or the dog star. They are also styled canicular days, from the Latin word *canis*, signifying dog. During the reign of these days "Sirius," the dog star, rises and sets with the sun. The ancients imagined that the rising and setting of the dog star with the sun occasioned the sultry weather usually experienced in the latter part of the summer, and hence they call this season of the year the dog days. There are those who indulge in the superstitious idea that during the dog days it is very unhealthy for any one to go into the water, saying that boils and other eruptions of the skin will immediately follow, but whether there is any truth in this idea we have been unable to discover, and shall therefore leave it to our readers to determine its truth ulness.

AN OLD LAND MARK GONE,

The brick store building, that has long stood unoccupied on the canal opposite the depot, is undergoing the process of demolition, and its place is to be given up to the uses of the wharfage. The brick and other material have been carefully handled and placed on cars, with the view of removal to Catawissa for use in a new depot to be built at that place. During the war the large mercantile trade of Jackson & Woodin was transacted in this building, and it was one of the prominent places of resort for our town people. It took the place of a dwelling, which stood there for a number of years before, the remaining space on the wharf being then occupied by a tannery, which extended up to the old bridge house, still standing. It is not often that business is so entirely diverted from the locality of a railroad depot as in this instance it seems to be, and the tearing down of this storehouse is of interest in that it makes a tendency here that is at once as universal as compliance with its behests is inevitable. What will the next change be—in what direction will things tend during the next decade.—*Berwick Independent.*

The Persian Diver brings up no pearl from the depths of the sea which can 'surpass in radiant purity a complexion beautified by Glenn's Sulphur Soap. A stable accessory of the bath and the toilet.

Beautiful Shades of Black or Brown are produced by Hill's Hair Dye.

July 12 4w.

A NEW LAW.

County commissioners will henceforth be required, before entering upon their official duties, to give a bond with sureties to be approved by the court of quarter sessions in $2 000 each for the faithful discharge of all duties enjoined upon them by law, and for the faithful and legal appropriation of all county and other moneys which the said commissioners have any authority to draw out of the county treasury upon checks or orders given by them, or over which they have control.

George Riswick will soon put on the road a new omnibus which is a model of neatness, and strength. It is smaller than the ones now in use, the driver's seat being down in front instead of on the top. It will carry ten passengers with ease. The wood work was done by Will M. Sloan, and the iron work painting and trimming by M C. Sloan & Bro. It is hand, somely finished, and is a very creditable job. There is no necessity of going away from home to get first class wagons while the Sloans are in the business.

A desperate attempt is being made to open up a national organization in Monroe, and to this end several crippled politicians from other localities have recently been trying to "stump the county," but without much success. A printing establishment has also recently been purchased and a national paper is to be established at Stroudsburg. As Monroe is almost unanimously democratic, of course the object is to reduce its majority. That the money for these things is furnished and that the schemes are conceived and prosecuted by the frightened republican leaders there can be no doubt.—*Patriot.*

WHEN TO EAT FRUIT.—The Spanish proverb has it: "Fruit is golden in the morning, silver at noon, but lead at night." Americans do not seem to have heard of this proverb, nor to have made one from their own experience. Mostly they eat fruit at night, and hence have not the sovereign idea of it that they would if they had eaten it at more proper times. They eat it as a desert at dinner. That may be the most proper time to eat dried fruits, but it is not the right time to eat the juicy ones. The Spanish people learned their proverb from eating the very juicy fruit, like oranges. These should be eaten in the morning, a little before breakfast—not later than noon. Early in the day they will, if eaten, prove to be the best possible medicine for the bilious.

GOOD NEWS FROM BUFFALO.—We are glad to learn that the gigantic experiment, Dr. R. V. Pierce's Invalids' and Tourists' Hotel, which many of our readers will remember as occupying a conspicious position in *Harper's Weekly Supplement* of June last, has proved a most complete success; all of which reminds us that its founder, the distinguished State Senator from the Erie District, is successful in the hotel business as well as being a celebrated physician and an efficient legislator. Judge Hilton may well envy him. Those who have enjoyed the elegant comforts of the Hotel, speak of it in the most enthusiastic terms. Dr. Pierce's Family Remedies have occupied prominent spaces in our columns for several years, and have been used quite extensively and with the utmost satisfaction by the people of this vicinity.

The Wyoming Seminary and Commercial College has a regularly organized Normal Department for the instruction of teachers. Certificates of Scholarship given at the end of each year, and a Diploma at the end of the course. Students prepared for College. Music and Painting by superior teachers. The young ladies and gentlemen of the last graduating class acquitted themselves in a highly creditable manner, showing that the diplomas awarded them at the hands of Dr. Copeland and Prof Sprague were meritoriously earned and worthily bestowed. Room for 175 boarders. The Commercial College has graduates in positions of trust in nearly every State and Territory in the Union. Next term opens August 28th. For a Catalogue telling all about the School, send to Rev. D. Copeland, D. D., Kingston, Pa.

CRAZED BY THE USE OF ABSENTH.

About a year or so ago, says a Sacramento paper, a young lady of sunny temperament and pleasant features, began to use to excess preparations for bleaching her hair to the fashionable golden tinge, and at the same time became a slave to that beautifier of the complexion and the form—the deceptive poison—arsenic. Her features before, though not beautiful, were at least good. People soon remarked her changed appearance for the better. Her complexion was rosy and blooming; her hair soft, silky and of a beautiful tinge; her form plumper than it had been, and her skin smooth and white. But her self congratulation did not last long. Headache soon followed, growing more violent every day; but still she kept on using the abominable stuff, which had been the ruin of so many. Of late her sufferings have been almost intolerable. The blessings of sleep were not hers. Her head was a very hell of torture night and day. Her mind grew feebler and feebler, her thoughts wandered, her intellect was lost, and to-day, a girl of 20 years, she is confined in a cell in that prison of the living dead—Stockton—a maniac.

A WALKIST.

Since Harry Faux, walked out of our jail, he has become a professional walker. The Harrisburg *Patriot* alludes to him as follows:

"A disciple of Weston named H. Faux, arrived here from Scranton, Saturday, and astonished the people who take an interest in such matters by performing some fast time on foot at the driving park. He made the distance twice over the half mile track in 4:05 with apparent ease. In the evening at 6 10 o'clock at the West Harrisburg market another feat was performed by Faux, who walked half a mile in 2:04. The walkist went clear around the market space from Third to Fulton streets, across both fronts and back to starting point, which is considered by competent judges to be a strong half mile. Later in the evening, 7:30 o'clock he performed another feat which was witnessed by a crowd, on east State street walking from the corner of Fourth street to the bridge and return doubling the distance, making the half mile in 3:05. At both the exhibitions of the walkist's skill in the city, a collection was taken up. He wore a suit much after the fashion of professional base ballists, and had a belt around his waist inscribed, "My name is Walker." In the evening he gave another exhibition at National hall, the result of which we did not learn. He is pronounced an extraordinary fast walker by some, while others aver Mr. Faux's style is more of a "loper" than a bona fide walkist.

WICKED FOR CLERGYMEN.—"I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen or other public men to be led into giving testimonials to quack doctors or vile stuffs called medicines, but when a really meritorious article is made up of common valuable remedies known to all, and that all physicians use and trust in daily, we should freely commend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartily commend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them."

Rev. ——, Washington, D. C.

July 19 2w.

Diseased Doctors.

Mr. F. W. Hughes has failed in politics and Mr. Peter Herdic has failed in business. Now they have both set up as political doctors * * * * Mr. Hughes wants to go to the senate and Mr. Herdic to the house. It is a sad fate that brings lawyers and lumbermen in the decline of life to such straits as this.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Delegate Election, August 10th.

Items.

—Little bits of lemon,
Little chunks of ice;
Little water'n sugar
Makes a man feel nice.

The last Republican daily paper in Mississippi has suspended publication.

Edison's latest invention is a pocket refrigerator.

It may not be generally known that the statue of Washington in Union Square shrinks in wet weather! Fact! for every time it rains it becomes a statue-wet.

A South Carolina negro says of Wade Hampton: "Fo' de Lawd! but ebery time dat man opens his mouf I feels dat I am turnin' whiter an' gittin' de kinks out'n my hair!"

An edition of the Lord's Prayer in 1200 languages and dialects is in course of preparation by a Paris publishing house.

Lightning struck the house of Mr. Guild, of Chicago, the other day, and turned the long golden hair of his four year old daughter to an inky black. The color wont wash out, and the hair isn't at all injured.

The announcement that the California agitator, Dennis Kearney, is on his way East ward for the purpose of stirring up the Communistic heart on the Atlantic slope, has not had the effect of creating any very great excitement. Mr. Kearney's influence here has been largely discounted.

The French Government has seized certain property of the ex-Empress Eugenie as security for the restitution of considerable sums of money which the Bonapartes said to save France. A committee of investigation has reported that Napoleon III owes the nation his allowance for September, 1870, which he drew in advance; also that the regular civil list was habitually exceeded by 30,000,000 francs, and finally, that he alienated a large extent of crown lands.

The total production of pig iron in the United States during 1877 was 2,313,585 tons of two thousand pounds to the ton, against 2,095,236 tons in 1876. This showing however, falls far short of the country's best achievements, for in 1876 there was produced the grand total of 2,854,558 tons. In the year of the panic, therefor, was the greatest quantity raised, since when it has fallen off, but is now on the increase again.

The *Spirit of Berks* contributes the following to the campaign:

From Union's breezy mountains
To Crawford's western shore,
Where Fertig's oily fountains
Pour forth their golden store:
From Africa's home by the River
To Montgomery's fertile plain,
They call us to deliver
The state from Cameron's chain!

THE LARGEST PLOW IN THE WORLD.—The largest plow ever built has been constructed by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, to use in ditching for railway construction in Iowa, to be drawn neither by horses, ox or mule, but by a locomotive. The dimensions of this steam pulled ditcher are given as follows: The share weighs 382 pounds, the moldboard 182 pounds, the beam 900 pounds, the coulter and clasp 180 pounds, the clevis 60 pounds, the standard 134 pounds. The beam is 16½ feet long, 10 inches wide and 17 inches thick; the mould-board 8 feet by 26 inches; share 5½ feet by 12 inches. It will cut a furrow 37 inches wide.

Ever since work was stopped on the Washington Monument a score of years ago, a stout rope has hung down the shaft inside from the derrick at the top, and on Monday it became a question how to reach the top and make a good connection for hoisting up the necessary tackle. After testing the old and weather worn rope a rigger volunteered to climb up, carrying a new one up with him. Up he went, and reaching the top in safety waved his hat and cut the old rope down. The surprise of those on the ground can be imagined, when the old rope, on striking the ground fell into a thousand pieces. It was found to be completely rotted through and crumbled to small pieces on being handled. The wonder is that it sustained its own weight, much less that of the venturesome rigger and his load of rope.

FABULOUS YIELD OF THE BONANZAS.—Credible authority estimates the total yield of precious metals in Peru from 1630 to 1803 at $1,232,000,000 of which three mines—the Cerro de Pasco, Hualgayoc, and Huanttaxaya—yielded in round figures $850,000,000. Nearly two fifths of this enormous sum was the product of the Cerro de Pasco mine. But the $340,000,000 yielded by this historical mine was the aggregate for a period of 173 years. Between 1545 and 1789 the total yield of Potosi was $1,000,000,000. The present yield of the 1,000 or more mines in the district is less than $2,500,000 annually. Compared with the product of the bonanzas, these mines, which placed Spain in the front rank of the nations of the earth, and through which only her great military and naval achievements were possible—these tales of almost fabulous wealth pale into insignificance. Of the $275,000,000 which the Comstock lode has yielded since its discovery twenty years ago, $100,000,000 has been taken alone from the Consolidated Virginia and California mines. Nearly every dollar of this vast amount has been taken out since 1873.

A GOOD FIELD FOR MURPHY.—A dozen years ago the liquor traffic was farmed out by the Russian Government to speculators, who abused their monopoly to sell vodki at exorbitant rates. Policemen and soldiers were sent into the disaffected districts and the tetotailers were flogged into drinking; some who doggedly held out had liquor poured into their mouths through funnels, and were afterwards hauled off to prisons as rebels; at the same time the clergy were ordered to preach in their churches against the new form of sedition, and the press censorship thencefrom laid its veto upon all publications in which the immorality of the liquor traffic was denounced. These things sound incredible, but they are true. In 1865 the people fancied that because they were no longer serfs, they could not be treated so unceremoniously as of yore, but they found out their mistake. They were simply dealt with as insurgents, and though not beaten they were fined, bullied and preached at till there was no spirit of resistance left in them. However, this new rising led to the abolition of the monopolies. An excise was substituted, the price of Vodki fell by competition, and the lower orders of Russia are now drunker than ever. The liquor duties yield an annual revenue of £82,000,000.

At present you are not forced to drink, but for your own good you must not advocate temperance principles. Every bargain is consummated by vodki; the numerous saints' day offer other occasions, and the clergy recommend stimulants as a protection against the cold climate.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

apr 19, 78-1y* WOW

My wife suffered with prolapsus uteri fluor albus, complicated with other female troubles. Her life was miserable. Rev. Guy S. Frazey, of the Methodist Church, advised me to try Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia, he telling me of the wonders it had performed on his wife, who was a sufferer in such troubles, and is now well. I obtained the Liniment, and my wife is cured.

CHARLES R. JONES,
Editor *Observer*,
Charlotte, N. C.

Write to Dr. Giles, 451 Sixth Avenue, N. Y., who will cure without charge.
Sold by all druggists.
Trial bottles 25 cents.

ANTI-FAT CHEMICALLY EXAMINED.

The analyzed chemist, W. B. Drake, of Buffalo, N. Y., recently analytical Allan's Anti-Fat, and gave the following:

CERTIFICATE.

I have subjected Allan's Anti Fat to chemical analysis, examined the process of its manufacture, and can truly say that the ingredients of which it is composed are entirely vegetable, and cannot but act favorably upon the system, and it is well calculated to attain the object for which it is intended.

Sold by all druggists.

W. B. DRAKE,
Chemist.

LIVER IS KING.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movement of the Liver and blood, the action of the lungs and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the working of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint and Sick Headache. Sample bottles free, 10 cents. Positively sold by all dealers on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want.

June 7-1y.

The "National Greenback-Labor" party in Schuylkill county is convulsed by the claims of rival aspirants for the congressional nomination. The struggle seems to be between H. L. Cake of Pamapus, Owen Keenan of Pottsville and Charles S. Brown of Minersville. It is generally supposed that Cake has the inside track on account of his wealth. It will be a spectacle for gods and men if a convention of workingmen should nominate an ancient political hack like Cake who is of no earthly consequence in politics except through the influence of his money. His nomination would be the unmistakable badge of corruption and would prove the "Nationals" anything else than reformers. With the corporation attorney, Mason, to head the ticket and such money lords as Cake at the tail the new party cannot expect to hold the working classes within its ranks.—*Patriot.*

Deaths.

HAGENBUCH.—Near Orangeville on the 15th inst., Isaac Hagenbuch, aged 68 years and 4 months.

Business Notices

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

All kinds of Clothing at a great Reduction at Lowenberg's.

White Vests at cost at Lowenberg's.

1,000 yards of Cassimere at cost price at D. Lowenberg's.

For a Nice Shirt go to Lowenberg's.

The cheapest and best Shirts can be bought at Lowenberg's.

Cassimeres sold by the yard at less than cost price at Lowenberg's

Call at McKinney's for Shoes.

P. S. Bates makes a specialty of repairing watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware, or anything else in his line of business. He always insures a first class job and is prompt with his work.

DOBBIN'S ELECTRIC SOAP.
Having obtained the agency of this
CELEBRATED SOAP
for Bloomsburg and vicinity I append the opinion of some of our best people as to its merits.

"We have used Dobbin's Electric Soap made by P. L. Cogan & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., for washing about ten years, and think it superior to any other. Mrs. C. G. Barkley."

"We have used Dobbin's Electric Soap and find it superior to any other in all others.

C. W. H. Jacoby,
Mrs. I. H. Sloan.

I desire all my friends and customers to
Give that Soap one Trial,
so that they may know just how good the Best Soap in the United States is.

J. H. MAIZE,
july 12, '78-1y Bloomsburg, Pa.

Boots and Shoes cheap at McKinney's.

The display of Jewelry, Silverware, watches, &c., at P. S. Bates' is said by all to be the choicest to be seen in Bloomsburg. Repairing is done by him in the best manner and at the lowest possible rates.

Boot headquarters at McKinney's.

Crampton's Palm Soap is the best laundry soap in the use any other market. For sale by Jacob H. Maize. may 18-3w.

McKinneys Shoe Store below Court House

Try it—Buy it
Palm—Palm—Palm Soap
At Jacob H. Maize's—at Jacob H. Maize's.
may 3-18w

Go to I. W. Hartman's for Queensware.

Rubbers at McKinney's.

Crampton Brother's Palm soap at Jacob H. Maize's. It is the best. Try it.
may 8-18w

Admission free at McKinney's.

The best prints in short lengths 4 and 5 cents per yard at I. W. Hartman's.

Various Causes—

Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will restore faded or gray hair to a rich brown or deep black as may desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action, and removes and prevents dandruff and baldness. By its use failing hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the hair roots are not destroyed or glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on dressy, weak or sickly hair, to which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its operation, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts. It contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous.

PREPARED BY ALL DEALERS. ap 3

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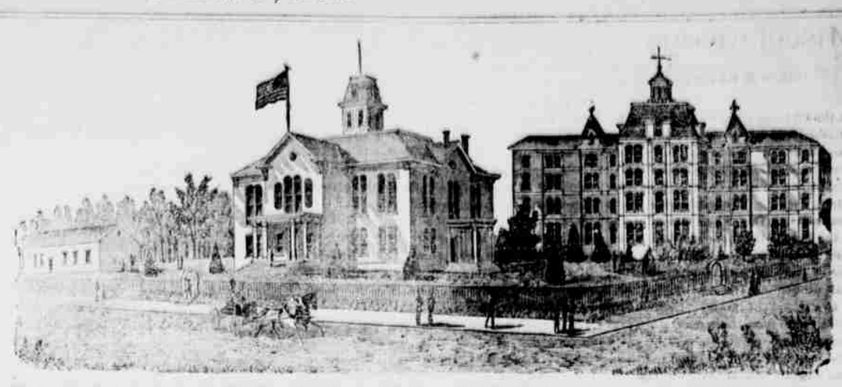

BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

Rev. D. J. WALLER, Jr., A. M., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning. Building in spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water. Location healthful, also easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired. Voucher of study presented by the state:

I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV. Classical.

Adjunct Courses: I. Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.

The Elementary, Scientific and Classical courses are PROFESSIONAL, and students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding degrees: Master of Arts (Classical course only) the Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates their attainments, signed by the Commercial the Board of Trustees.

The expense of each is prescribed by the state is liberal, as the scientific and classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.

The state requires a uniform order of studies. The times demands it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes, those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as students. To such it promises aid in developing their powers, an abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue address the Principal.

HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees.

Sept. 5, '76.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 90
Rye	50
Corn	40
Oats	30
Potatoes	60
Onions	50
Turnips	50
Beets	50
Cabbage	10
Tomatoes	5
Beans	10
Lard	10
Sides & Shoulders	15
Hams per lb	19
Hog per ton	
Beef	6
Timothy Seed	4 00

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 at Wharf	$ 4 00 per Ton
No. 5 "	$ 3 75
No. 6 "	$ 3 00
Blacksmith's Coal at Wharf	$ 5 00
Breaker "	$ 4 50

AUDITORS NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of Matthew McDowell, deceased.

And now, June 29th, 1878, on petition Peter Pott, Executor of said deceased, it is ordered that the 29th day of July, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day be appointed for the confirmation of the first and final account of said executor and for the distribution of the balance in his hands to and among the parties entitled thereto, at the office of the Auditor in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa., when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper. And the said executor is hereby directed to give notice thereof by publishing a copy of this order in the COLUMBIAN, a newspaper published in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa., and by handbills set up in three public places in said county, at least ten days before the time of said hearing.

By the Court.

Notice is hereby given that the Auditor appointed by the foregoing order of Court will meet the parties interested for the performance of his duties at his office in Bloomsburg, on Monday the 29th day of July, 1878 at 10 o'clock a. m. at which time all persons interested may attend if they see proper.

CHARLES G. BARKLEY,
Bloomsburg, July 19, '78-4w Auditor.

HAPPY RELIEF

To all suffering from the errors and abuses of early life, Premature decay, nervous debility, lost manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

jan 31, '78-26t

CHEAP
KANSAS LANDS!!

Kansas and Nebraska Railroad lands in Trego County, Kansas, recently thrown on the market by the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, which are now offered at $3 00 per acre, on ten years time, with interest at seven per cent. Deeds given when one-tenth of purchase money is paid. Office in Wa-Keeney, Trego county, Kansas, where the best of information can be had. Address the land commissioner, Wa-Keeney, Kansas.

Stock Raising and Wool Growing are very Remunerative.

Wheat, Corn, Rye, Barley, Potatoes and all kinds of vegetables grow in great abundance. Timothy and Clover do well. Alfalfa will thrive on the dry uplands. Irrigation is not necessary. Plenty of timber and water. The Smoky Hill River and its tributaries run through the land. The Railroad Climate is the best in the United States. Plenty of building stone. Coal and iron in inexhaustible quantities. Plenty of timber along the streams.

Miscelaneous.

Chinese Merchants.

When the Chinese ports were first opened, the foreign trade went into English and American hands, but in a few years the Germans came in and took a large share of it. They could live and work cheaper than their competitors, and for a considerable while they flourished. But when the Chinese came to the front, all others suffered alike, as the new competitor could beat each and every one of them in the ability to get along with small profits. A Chinese official said one day to a friend of mine, "Englishman and Melican man come here makee big pigeon; bimeby long come German man eatee up Englishman and Melican man; Chinaman come now, he makee eat up German man; sometime you makee see Chinaman eatee every ting." There is every reason to believe that his prediction will be fulfilled in the main; that the "eatee up" is going on pretty rapidly a great many persons can testify.

In Hong Kong the Chinese houses are increasing annually, while the English and other foreign ones are decreasing. Rows of stores formerly occupied by English merchants have been given up to Chinese, and the number grows and grows with each recurring season. Nineteen-twentieths of the population of Hong-Kong are Chinese, and there is not a branch of business into which they have not entered. They have shipping and commercial houses, steam-ship, banking, and insurance companies, as I have already mentioned, and you can buy in their shops nearly every article of foreign manufacture that you can buy in the English stores, and almost invariably at lower price. The complete free trade established at Hong-Kong has been good for the English manufacturer, but not so for the English merchant who established himself in the colony.

So much for John on his own soil. Let us see what he has been doing in carrying the war into the enemy's country.

We are pretty well aware of what he has done in California, and so I will not take up that branch of the subject. In all the open ports of Japan the Chinese are thickly established. Their competition is more with Europeans than with the Japanese, and they have succeeded in making a very large inroad into the profits of the foreigner, though less so than at Hong-Kong, Shanghai, or the other Chinese ports. Going west from Hong-Kong, we come to Cochin China, the French possession, of which Sai-gon is the capital. There the Chinese have been steadily cutting into the trade, until they have by far the best of it, and have driven some foreign houses out of business. During 1876 the Chinese shipped nine tenths of the rice crop, amounting to nearly 6,000,000 piculs (133 pounds to the picul). All other articles of export were shipped by them, with a very few exceptions, and they have at least five-sixths of the import trade. Much of the shipment is to Hong-Kong, and a great portion of it is in Chinese vessels, while many of the English ships find it expedient to employ Chinese agents. The Hong-Kong agency of the only line of steamers running to Bang-kok, Siam, is Chinese, and when I purchased my ticket by one of the company's ships, I was obliged to apply to the head of the Yuen Fat Hong, and make my negotiations with him. The captain told me that all the rice carried by him or his companion vessels was on Chinese account, and I found on reaching Bang-kok a Chinese line of steamers running to Singapore. Foreign business at Bang-kok grows smaller each year, while Chinese business increases. The Celestial has much of the local trade in Bang-kok I was told that the government licenses for the sale of spirits were in the hands of a Chinese, while another had the monopoly of gambling-houses.

At Singapore there are more than 100,000 Chinese, one-fourth as many Malays, and about 1000 Europeans. The Chinese have gained in numbers, while the Europeans have lost, in spite of the steadily increasing importance of Singapore. While I was there a quarrel arose between the Chinese and foreign merchants—or rather it was in progress when I arrived—concerning the delivery of pepper, gambier, and other articles of merchandise which the former sell to the latter. The disputed point was on a matter of delivery, the latter demanding and the former refusing to make delivery at the foreign go-downs (warehouse). The foreigners united, and agreed not to buy until the point was yielded to them; the Chinese united, and refused to sell except at their own go-downs. See the advantage of Chinese combination over a foreign one: when I left Singapore two of the foreign houses had broken from the combination, and were buying pepper and gambier on the terms of the Chinese, while the latter were as firm as the rock of Gibraltar. I don't know who won the fight, but I think it is not hard to guess, especially as there had been similar troubles before, in which the Chinese came out head. Certainly they are a most indefatigable lot of merchants, and it is really a wonder how so many of the natives of the Flowery Kingdom manage to make a living on the little island of Singapore. There is not much to choose in that city between the Chinese and the Malay. Deal with one, and you will generally wish you had dealt with the other—or neither.—*Harper's Magazine for August.*

The Bible and its Foes.

Henry Rogers, author of "The Eclipse of Faith," in his work on "The Superhuman Origin of the Bible," says:

"If collected from the earliest times to the present day, infidel books would occupy far more than a thousand times the space of the one volume against which they are directed; and would certainly be much more numerous than all the works that all other 'sacred' books ever had the honor of provoking either for or against them. If all the books were placed in one library, and this single one set on a table in the middle of it, and the stranger were told that this book—affirmed to be, for the most part, the work of a number of unlearned and obscure men belonging to a despised nation called the Jews—had drawn upon itself, for its exposure, confutation and destruction, this multitude of volumes, I imagine he would be inclined to say: 'Then I presume this little book was annihilated long ago; though how it could be needful to write a thousandth part so much, for any such purpose, I cannot comprehend. For if the book be what these authors say, surely it should not be very difficult to show it to be so; and if so what wonderful madness to write all these volumes.' How surprised would he then be to learn that they were felt not to be enough; that similar works were being multiplied every day, and never more active than at the present time; and still to no purpose in disabusing mankind of this same phrenzy. He would learn, indeed, that so far from accomplishing the object, the new volumes are little more than necessary to replace those of this fruitful, yet fruitless literature which are continually sinking into oblivion.

"But the volume itself survives both friends and foes. Without being able to speak one word in its behalf, but what it has already said; without any power of explanation or rejoinder, in deprecation of the attacks made upon it, or to assist those who defend it; it passes along the ages in majestic silence. Impassive amidst all this tumult of controversy, in which it takes no part, it might be likened to some great ship floating down a mighty river like the Amazon or Orinoco, the shores of which are inhabited by savage tribes. From every little creek or inlet, from every petty port or bay, sally flotillas of canoes, some seemingly friendly, and some seemingly hostile, filled with warriors in all the terror of war-paint, and their artillery of bows and arrows. They are hostile tribes; and soon turning their weapons against one another, assail each other with great fury and loss. Meanwhile the noble vessel silently moves on through the scene of confusion, without designing to alter its course or to fire a shot; perhaps here and there a seaman casts a compassionate glance from the lofty bulwarks, and wonders at the hardihood of those who come to assail his leviathan."

The Practical and Sentimental Sides of Farm Life.

Poets have sung the delights of the farmer's life in strains so enchanting that one might wonder why all the world has not forsaken every other pursuit and betaken itself to the tilling of the soil. But the farmer himself, in the unshaded hay-field, or plodding in the clayey furrow at the plow, with a free-holder's right sticking to each boot, or bending, with aching back, between the corn-rows, or breasting the winter storm in the performance of imperative duties, looks at his life from a different point of view. To him this life appears as full of toil and care and evil chances as that of any other toiler. And true it is, the life of the ordinary farmer is hard, with too little to soften it—too much of work, too little of play. But as true is what the poet sang so long ago: 'Thrice happy are the husbandmen if they could but see their blessings; for they have independence, more than any others who by the sweat of the brow earn their bread, and the pure air of heaven to breathe, and the blessed privilege of daily communion with nature.

It is not easy for the farmer to see any beauty in his enemies,—the meadows full of daisies, with which he is forever fighting, or by which he has been ignominiously conquered; the encroaching ranks of golden rods along the borders of his fields, and the bristling bayonets of those Canadian invaders, the thistles. How few farmers, or other people for that matter, see in the climbing blushes of the dawning day, or the gorgeous painting of its close, or in the perfect day itself, anything but the foretelling of fair or foul weather; or notice the ways of any untamed bird or beast, except that the crows come to pull the corn, the hawks to catch the chickens, and foxes to steal the lambs and turkeys! However, the farmer generally does feel a thrill of pleasure when, in the hazy softness of a February or March day, he hears the caw of the first carrion-seeking hungry crow. 'The heart of winter is broke.' In April when the fields begin to show a suspicion of coming green and give forth an odor of spring, and the dingy snow-banks along the fences are daily dwindling, he welcomes the carol of the first blue bird, and is glad to hear the robin utter his restless note from the boughs of the old apple tree; and the clear voice of the new-come meadow lark strikes him as not altogether unmusical; and when he hears the plaintive cry of the grass plover he is sure spring has come, and then thinks of the small birds no more till the first blasts of returning winter sweep over the bare trees and frozen fields, when all at once he becomes aware that the troubadours are gone. He sees that the brave little chickadee remains faithful to his post, and feels that his cheery note enlivens a little the dreariness of winter as does the reedy piping of the nut-hatch and the voice of the downy, fuller of life than of music, and the discordant note of the blue jay, who, clad in a bit of summer sky, loudly proclaims his presence; but the singers are gone and he misses them.—*August Scribner.*

Perils of the Telephone.

The telephone may prove a dangerous matter for some folks. One of our leading merchants, whose home is not a thousand miles from Brooklyn, and who occasionally luxuriates in his leisure hours in mechanical and philosophical experiments, put up the other day an excellent telephone at his residence, connecting the parlor with the rear of the house. On a certain evening, while he was at work at one end of the instrument, there were a couple of young bucks being entertained in the parlor by the young ladies of the family, and one of them whose wish may have been father to the thought, spoke—just for the fun of the thing of course—at the instrument. The quiet gentleman received at his end of the wire this complimentary message: "Old Mr. Watkins, isn't it most time you went to bed?"

The young sauce box in the parlor nearly jumped from the floor at the reply that came back: "*Yes, Sir; and quite time you went home, young man!*"—*Harper's Magazine for August.*

Lime Kills Potato Bugs.

A correspondent writes to the *New England Farmer* that he finds air-slacked lime applied to the potato tops will kill the larvæ of the Colorado potato beetle. This is also the experience of a correspondent of the *Mirror and Farmer*, who says: "Two years ago the Colorado beetle attacked my potato crop. After trying various things without success, I stumbled on a cask of lime which had been air-slacked. I commenced to dust it on the tops, and wherever it fell on the slugs they turned back and soon dropped off and died. I passed over the field three times between hoeing and blossom time and found it not only sure death to the larvæ but a material benefit to the crop. Last year I tried the same remedy in another part of the town with the same good result."

We read of a man who placed 200 potato bugs in a bottle and sprinkled lime over them. Within one hour not one was left alive. On the following day he sprinkled lime over his potato patch, and on the next morning found tens of thousand of bugs lying dead. The experiment is worth trying.

It is an error to suppose that the Arabian horse is bred in arid deserts, and owes the power of endurance which he possesses in his adult state to the hardships which he endures while he was a colt. The real fact is that the Arab selects for their breeding places some of those delightful spots, known only in countries like these, where though all may be dry and barren around, there is pasture unrivalled for its succulence and its nutritious or aromatic properties. The powers of the young animal are afterward developed by the mingled influence of plentiful and healthy food and sufficient exercise.

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April 27, '77-tf

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LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA.

TRADE MARK.

Cures all Pain in Man and Beast

TESTIMONIALS:

PROLAPSUS UTERI (Falling of the Womb.) A Wonderful Cure.—Nine years my wife suffered with this terrible complaint. She was attended by doctor after doctor, went to the different hospitals where females are treated; tried them all; wore bandages and pessaries with only temporary relief. Her life was miserable. We applied Dr. Giles' Liniment. Her relief was immediate. She is now well.

B. MCDERMOTT,
40 West 13th street, New York.

I had twelve strokes of Paralysis. My leg, arm and side were useless; was obliged to have them bathed every day. Doctor Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia has cured me. Will answer any inquiries so that all afflicted may know of it.

JOHN APPEL, No'th Branford, Conn.

Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, April 22, '76.

W. M. Giles, Esq., Dear Sir—I used your Iodide of Ammonia Liniment on Flora Temple's hind pastern joint. She had been quite lame; the effect was wonderful; she walks now quite well. Very respectfully yours,

A. WERLE.

P. S.—I am now using it on Littleton's right nore leg.

A large shoe boil on a valuable young horse was removed by Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia.

SHEPHERD KNAPP,
Carpets, 178 Sixth ave., New York.

ASTHMA—The tortures and agonies I endured for six years, none but those who have suffered with this terrible disease can know. My life was miserable. In desperation I tried Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia. It gave me instant relief. Used it internally as well as externally.

THOS. BRANIGAN,
127 west 27th street, New York.

I was in a dreadful condition. Joints swollen, pain intense. Injections of morphine into my veins failed to relieve me. Giles' Iodide of Ammonia took away the deposits from my joints. I want every one who suffers to know what it did for me.

FORDYCE LOTHROP,
North Hyde Park, Lamoille co., Vt.

Another Sufferer saved.—Discharged from the Massachusetts General Hospital as incurable, with inflammatory rheumatism in my shoulders, fingers and feet; suffered terribly for seven years, tried everything; lost all hope. Dr. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia effected a complete cure.

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Sprains, splints, bruises, Lameness in horses, Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia is a perfect specific. No person who owns a horse should be without it.

M. HODGES,
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In my family, and for the stock, I have used Giles's Liniment Iodide of Ammonia. It is unsurpassed, and I am surprised at the many different maladies in which it is applicable. It gives the utmost satisfaction.

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THE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

stands confessedly at the head of American railways. The track is double the entire length of the line, of steel rails laid on heavy oak ties, which are embedded in a foundation of rock ballast eighteen inches in depth. All bridges are of iron or stone, and built upon the most approved plans. Its passenger cars, while eminently safe and substantial, are at the same time models of comfort and elegance.

THE SAFETY APPLIANCES

in use on this line well illustrate the far-seeing and liberal policy of its management, in accordance with which the utility only of an improvement and not its cost has been the question of consideration. Among many may be noticed

THE BLOCK SYSTEM OF SAFETY SIGNALS,

JANNEY COUPLER, BUFFER and PLATFORM

THE WHARTON PATENT SWITCH,

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forming in conjunction with a perfect double track and road-bed a combination of safeguards against accidents which have rendered them practically impossible.

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is admitted to be unsurpassed in the world for grandeur, beauty and variety. Superior refreshment facilities are provided. Employees are courteous and attentive, and it is an inevitable result that a trip by the Pennsylvania Railroad must form

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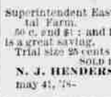

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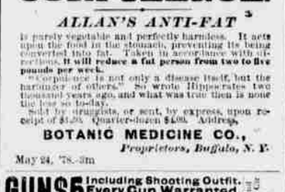

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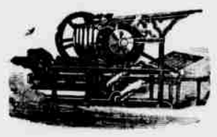
The Columbian



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For use in Rolling Mills, Glass Houses, Coal Mines and by Farmers.

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KILLS all the FLIES in a room in TWO HOURS. 10c. worth will kill more flies than $10 worth of Fly Paper. No dirt, no trouble. Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

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July 13, '78-6w

WOMAN.

Be an immense practice, extending through a period of years, having within that time treated many thousand cases of these diseases peculiar to woman, I have been enabled to perfect a most potent and agreeable medicine that meets the indications presented by that class of diseases with positive certainty and exactness.

To designate this natural specific compound, I have named it

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

The term, however, is but a feeble expression of my high appreciation of its value, based upon my own personal observation. As a close observer, I have, while witnessing its positive results in the few special diseases incident to the separate organism of woman, singled it out as **the climax or crowning gem of my medical career.** On its merits, as a positive, safe, and effectual remedy for this class of diseases, and one that will, at all times and under all circumstances, act kindly and in harmony with the laws which govern the female system, I am willing to stake my reputation as a physician. Nay, even more, so confident am I that it will not disappoint the most sanguine expectations of a single invalid lady who uses it for any of the ailments for which I recommend it, that I offer and sell it under **A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.** If a beneficial effect is not experienced by the time two-thirds of the contents of the bottle are used, I will, on return of the bottle, two-thirds of the medicine having been taken according to directions, and the case being one for which I recommend it, promptly refund the money paid for it. Had I not the most perfect confidence in its virtues, I could not offer it as I do under these conditions; but having witnessed its truly miraculous cures in thousands of cases, **I feel warranted and perfectly safe in risking both my reputation and my money on its merits.**

The following are among those diseases in which my **Favorite Prescription** has worked cures, as if by magic, and with a certainty never before attained by any medicine: Leucorrhœa, Excessive Flowing, Painful Monthly Periods, Suppression, when from constitutional causes, Irregularities, Weak Back, Prolapsus, or falling of the Uterus, Anteversion and Retroversion, Bearing Down Sensations, Internal Heat, Nervous Depression, Debility, Despondency, Threatened Miscarriage, Chronic Congestion, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa, Barrenness, or Sterility, Female Weakness, and very many other chronic diseases incident to woman not mentioned here. In all affections of this nature, my Favorite Prescription works cures—**the marvel of the world.** This medicine I do not extol as a cure-all, but it admirably fulfils **a singleness of purpose,** being a most perfect specific in all chronic diseases of the sexual system of woman. It will not disappoint, nor will it do harm, in any state or condition.

Those who desire further information on these subjects can obtain it in THE PEOPLE'S COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER, a book of over 300 pages, sent, post-paid, on receipt of $1.50. It treats minutely of those diseases peculiar to Females, and gives much valuable advice as to guard to the management of those affections.

FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop'r,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

sep. 28, '77-tf

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SIZE OF PELLETS

Or Sugar-Coated, Concentrated, Root and Herbal Juice, Anti-Bilious Granules. THE "LITTLE GIANT" CATHARTIC, or Multum in Parvo Physic.

The necessity of modern Medical, Chemical, and Pharmaceutical science. No use of any longer taking the large, repulsive, and nauseous pills, composed of cheap, crude, and bulky ingredients, when we can, by a careful application of chemical science, extract all the cathartic and other medicinal properties from the most valuable roots and herbs, and concentrate them into a minute Granule, **scarcely larger than a mustard seed,** that can be readily swallowed by those of the most sensitive stomachs and fastidious tastes. Each little **Purgative Pellet** represents, in a most concentrated form, as much cathartic power as is embodied in any of the large pills found for sale in drug-shops. From their wonderful cathartic power, in comparison to their size, people who have not tried them are apt to suppose that they are harsh or drastic in effect, but such is **not at all** the case, the different active medicinal principles of which they are composed being so harmonized and modified, one by the others, as to produce **a most searching** and **thorough,** yet **gently** and **kindly operating, cathartic.**

$500 Reward is hereby offered by the proprietor of these Pellets, to any chemist who, upon analysis, will find in them any calomel or other forms of mercury, mineral poison, or injurious drug.

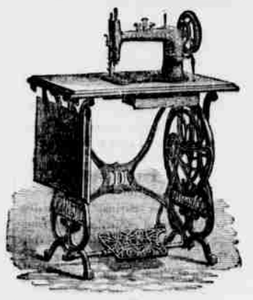
Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them. They operate without disturbance to the constitution, diet, or occupation. For **Jaundice, Headache, Constipation, Impure Blood, Pain in the Shoulders, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations from the Stomach, Bad taste in the mouth, Bilious attacks, Pain in region of Kidneys, Internal Fever, Blotted feeling about Stomach, Rush of Blood to Head, High-colored Urine, Unsociability and Gloomy Forebodings,** take **Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.** In explanation of the remedial power of my Purgative Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, I wish to say that **their action upon the animal economy is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative impress.** Age does not impair the properties of these Pellets. They are sugar-coated and inclosed in glass bottles, their virtues being thereby preserved unimpaired for any length of time, in any climate, so that they are always fresh and reliable. This is not the case with those pills which are put up in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes. Recollect that for all diseases where a **Laxative, Alterative,** or **Purgative,** is indicated, these little Pellets will give the most perfect satisfaction to all who use them.

They are sold by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop'r,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

sep. 28, '77-tf

DOMESTIC



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December 14, 1877-1y

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May 4, '77-1y w

PERUVIAN SYRUP

From a Physician.

NORTH HYDE PARK, VT., Feb. 7, 1876.

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Sons, Boston, Mass.:

Gentlemen—You may perhaps remember that I wrote you several weeks ago in regard to the use of the "Peruvian Syrup" for my wife, who was suffering from general debility, the sequence of typhoid dysentery. I had tried the most noted physicians in this State and also in Canada, without relief. At your recommendation she commenced the use of the syrup. The first four bottles made but little impression, but while taking the fifth she began to improve rapidly, and now, after using six of the dollar bottles she regained her strength and is able to do most of the work about the house, and I feel that I cannot speak too highly in praise of Peruvian Syrup. I have prescribed it to several of my patients, and have procured the sale of several dozen of it here. You can make any use of this letter that you see fit. Yours very truly,

H. D. BELDEN, M. D.

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CURES

Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Boils, Nervous Affections, Chills and Fevers, Humors, Loss of Constitutional Vigor, Neuralgia, Female Complaints and

All Diseases

ORIGINATING IN A

BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD,

or accompanied by

DEBILITY

OR

A Low State of the System.

FROM REV. JOHN GREGORY,

Pastor of the Wesleyan Methodist Church at Pittston, Luzerne County, Pa.

My Dear Sir—Having at various times, personally, and in my own and other families, tested the great value of the medicine called PERUVIAN SYRUP, or PROPRIETOR'S SOLUTION OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF IRON I most cheerfully recommend it, especially to those who are suffering from dyspeptic and nervous disorders. As a reliable and powerful alterative it is, I think, unsurpassed; and as a tonic, free from all the objectionable features of alcoholic remedies, it is a most effectual auxiliary to the temperance cause. One of the greatest hindrances to the temperance reform at present is, as I think, the medical use of alcoholic stimulants. Whatever may be argued as to the necessity in certain cases, we have in the PERUVIAN SYRUP, a safe and efficient substitute for those dangerous remedies. This testimony is given unsolicited, with the hope that some who are not acquainted with the valuable properties of the medicine may be induced to give it a trial.

Yours truly,

JOHN GREGORY.

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aug. 17, '77-1y R & C

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS,

May 12, 1878.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)

For New York, Philadelphia